THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The President's Message.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Rights of Belligerents.

INJURY TO AMERICAN COMMERCE.

England's Liability.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1872.

ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is the correspondence in relation to the Alabama claims and demand for indirect damages, which passed between the State Department and English Government.

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE TO THE SENATE.

To the Senate of the United States:—I transmit herewith the correspondence which has taken place respecting the differences of opinion which have arisen between this Government and that of Great Britain with regard to the power of the tribunal of arbitration created under the treaty signed at Washington, May 8th, 1871. I respectfully invite the attention of the Senate to the proposed article submitted by the British Government, with the object of relieving the differences which seem to threaten the prosecution of the arbitration, and request an expression by the Senate of their disposition in regard to advising and consenting to the formal adoption of an article such as proposed by the British Government. The Senate is aware that a consultation with that body in advance of entering into agreements with foreign States, has many precedents. In the early days of the Republic, General Washington asked their advice upon pending questions with such powers. The most important recent precedent is that of the Oregon boundary treaty of 1846. The importance of the results hanging upon the present state of the treaty with Great Britain, leads me to follow these former precedents, and to desire the counsel of the Senate in advance of agreeing to the proposals of Great Britain.

U. S. GRANT.

No. 1.

LORD GRANVILLE TO GEN. SCHENCK.

Foreign Office, February 3d, 1872.—SIR: Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the case presented on behalf of the Government of the United States to the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, of which a copy has been presented to Her Majesty's agent. I will not allude in this letter to several portions of the United States case which are of comparatively smaller importance, but Her Majesty's Government are of the opinion that it will be in accordance with this desire that no obstacle should be interposed to the prosecution of the arbitration, and that it will be more frank and friendly toward the Government of the United States to state at once their views respecting certain claims of an enormous and indefinite amount, which appear to have been put forward as matters to be referred to the arbitration. Her Majesty's Government hold that it is not within the province of the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva to decide upon the claims for indirect losses and injuries put forward in the case of the United States, including the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payment of insurance, and the prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion. I have stated above the importance which Her Majesty's Government attach to the prosecution of this arbitration. The primary object of the Government was the firm establishment of amicable relations between the two countries, which have so many and such peculiar reasons to be on friendly terms, and the satisfaction with which the announcement of the treaty was received by both nations should strengthen that feeling; but there is another object to which Her Majesty's Government believe the Government of the United States to attach the same value as they do themselves, namely, to give an example to show how two great nations can settle matters in dispute by referring them to an impartial tribunal. Her Majesty's Government, on their part, feel confident that the Government of the United States are also equally anxious with themselves that an amicable settlement, which was stated in the treaty of Washington to have been the object of that instrument, may be attained, and that an example full of good promise for the future may not be lost to the civilized world.

GRANVILLE.

To General R. C. Schenck.

No. 2.

GEN. SCHENCK TO LORD GRANVILLE.

This letter is a mere formality, showing that Gen. Schenck has transmitted Granville's letter to the United States Government.

No. 7.

EARL GRANVILLE TO GENERAL SCHENCK.

Foreign Office, March 20, 1872.—SIR: I have laid before my colleagues Mr. Fish's dispatch of the 27th ultimo, of which, at my request, and authorized by your Government, you gave me a copy on the 14th inst.

Her Majesty's Government recognize with pleasure the assurances of the President that he sincerely desires to promote a firm and abiding friendship between the two nations; and, animated by the same spirit, they gladly avail themselves of the invitation which your Government appear to have given, that they should state the reasons which induced them to make the declaration contained in my note to you of the 3d ult., and which I then purposely omitted, in the hope of obtaining, without any controversial discussion, the assent of the Government of the United States.

Mr. Fish says, "What are called the indirect losses and claims are not now put forward for the first time. For years they have been prominently and historically part of the 'Alabama claims.' It would be superfluous to quote, or perhaps even to refer to, particular passages referred to in the published instructions of this Government to their Minister to Great Britain, in the notes of that Minister to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, or in other public papers, to show that the expectation of this Government has, from the beginning of the acts which gave rise to the 'Alabama claims,' been that the British Government would indemnify the United States. Incidental or consequential damages were often mentioned as included in the accountability." This assertion does not appear to me accurately to represent the facts as they are shown in the correspondence between the two Governments. It is true that in some of the earlier letters of Mr. Adams vague suggestions were made as to possible liabilities of this country extending beyond the direct claims of American citizens for specific losses arising from the capture of their vessels by the Alabama, Florida, Shenandoah, and Georgia; but no claims were ever defined or formulated, and certainly none were ever described by the phrase "Alabama claims" except these direct claims of American citizens.

No mention of any claim for national or indirect losses had been made during the negotiation, commencing with Mr. Seward's dispatch to Mr. Adams, dated the 27th of August, 1866, and ending with the signature of the Convention of the 10th of November, 1868, by Lord Stanley and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, by the IVth Article of which power was given to Commissioners "to adjudicate upon the class of claims referred to in the official correspondence between the two Governments as the 'Alabama claims.'"

The first subsequent mention of any claim for national losses was in a communication, unauthorized by his Government, made by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in March, 1869, to Lord Clarendon, in which he suggested that the terms of the Convention signed by him with Lord Clarendon, on the 14th of January, which comprised a reference to a Mixed Commission of the "Alabama claims," should be enlarged so as to include all claims on the part of either Government upon the other, an essential condition of the proposal being that, in case a claim was set up by the United States, founded on the recognition of the Confederate States as belligerents, it should be open to the British Government to advance claims on their part, such as a claim for injury to British interests by the assertion and exercise of belligerent rights by the United States upon British commerce.

Lord Clarendon at once declined to entertain his suggestion.

In Mr. Fish's dispatch of the 25th of September, 1869, the Government of the United States intimated that they considered there might be grounds for some claims of a larger and more public nature, though they purposely abstained at that time from making them; but the grounds indicated were not limited to the acts of the Alabama and other similar vessels, or to any mere consequences of such acts, nor were these public claims then described or referred to in any manner as "Alabama claims." That expression, the "Alabama claims," which first occurs in a letter from Mr. Seward to Sir F. Bruce, of the 12th of January, 1867, had always been used in the correspondence between the two Governments to describe the claims of American citizens on account of their own direct losses by the depredations of the Alabama and other similar vessels, and had never been employed to describe, or been treated as comprehending, any public or national claims whatever of the Government of the United States.

Down, therefore, to the time when Her Majesty's Government proposed the appointment of a Joint High Commission to settle the Fishery Question and all other questions affecting the relations of the United States towards Her Majesty's possessions in North America, no actual claim against Her Majesty's Government had been formulated or notified on the part of the United States except for the capture or destruction of property of individual citizens of the United States by the Alabama and other similar vessels.

When Her Majesty's Government consented, at the request of the Government of the United States, that the "Alabama claims" should be dealt with by the High Commission, it was in the full confidence that the phrase "Alabama claims" was used by the United States Government in the same sense as it had been used throughout the previous correspondence and in the Conventions signed by Lord Stanley and Lord Clarendon.

National claims of an indirect character, such as those referred to in Mr. Fish's dispatch, could not be comprehended under the term "claims generically known as the Alabama claims." The possibility of admitting as a subject of negotiation any claim for indirect national losses has never been entertained in this country; and it was therefore without the slightest doubt as to such claims being inadmissible that the British High Commissioners were appointed and proceeded to Washington.

At a meeting of the British and United States High Commissioners on the 8th of March, the latter, after a general statement of the claims of the United States, proceeded to say that, in the hopes of an amicable settlement, no estimate was made of indirect losses, without prejudice, however, to the right of indemnification on their account, in the event of no such settlement being made; and they afterwards proposed, by direction of the President, that "the Joint High Commission should agree upon a sum which should be paid by Great Britain to the United States, in satisfaction of all the claims and the interest thereon."

Mr. Fish says that the President earnestly hoped that the deliberations of the Commission would have resulted in an acceptance by Her Majesty's Government of this proposition.

Her Majesty's Government cannot understand upon what this hope was founded.

The position which the Government of this country have maintained throughout all the negotiations has been that they were guilty of no negligence in respect of the escape of the Alabama and the other vessels, and have therefore incurred no liability for any payment, and they still maintain this position.

The only ground on which Her Majesty's Government could be asked to pay any sum would have been an admission on their part that there had been such negligence as rendered them justly liable to pay a sum in compensation. This would have been an absolute surrender of the position which has always been held by this country, and a confession, which never could have been expected from them, that they had been guilty of negligence.

Her Majesty's High Commissioners, therefore, could only declare at once that a proposal of an "amicable settlement" in this particular form could not be entertained. Her Majesty's High Commissioners, on the part of this country, immediately made a counter-proposal, namely, the proposal of arbitration, and this proposal, after being to a certain extent modified on the suggestion of the United States High Commissioners, was accepted by them.

The modification suggested by the United States High Commissioners, and accepted by those of Great Britain, was a concession of no slight importance on the part of this country, namely, that the principles which should govern the Arbitrators in the consideration of the facts should be first agreed upon, and this concession was very materially enhanced when, in order to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries and make satisfactory provision for the future, they further agreed that these principles should be those contained in the Rules in the VIth Article of the treaty; for they thus accepted the retroactive effect of rules to which, nevertheless, they felt bound to declare that they could not assent as a statement of principles of international law in force at the time when the "Alabama claims" arose.

The friendly spirit of Her Majesty's Government was further shown by their authorizing Her Majesty's High Commissioners to express the regret felt by Her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels, and by their agreeing that this expression of regret should be formally recorded in the treaty.

Nor did Her Majesty's Government object to the introduction of claims for the expense of the pursuit and capture of the Alabama and other vessels, notwithstanding the doubt how far those claims, though mentioned during the conferences as direct claims, came within the proper scope of the arbitration. They acquiesced in the proposal to exclude from the negotiations their claims on behalf of Canada against the United States for injuries suffered from Fenian raids—an acquiescence which was due partly to a desire on their part to act in a spirit of conciliation, and partly to the fact, stated by Her Majesty's High Commissioners, that a portion of these claims was of a constructive and inferential character.

The importance of these concessions must not be underrated. Nor can it have been expected by the Government of the United States that concessions of this importance would have been made by this country if the United States were still to be at liberty to insist upon all the extreme demands which they had at any time suggested or brought forward.

Her Majesty's Government considered themselves justified in treating the waiver of indirect claims in the event of an amicable settlement, proffered by the High Commissioners of the United States, as one which applied to any form of amicable settlement, and therefore comprised, in like manner, the form of amicable settlement proposed by the British High Commissioners, accepted on the part of the United States, and recognized in the preamble of the treaty.

Such a waiver was, in fact, a necessary condition of the success of the negotiation.

It was in the full belief that this waiver had been made that the British Government ratified the treaty.

Her Majesty's Government are anxious that the considerations which made them hold this belief should be more fully explained to the Government of the United States than can be done in the form of a letter, and I have accordingly embodied them in a memorandum, which I have the honor to inclose, and which I beg may be read with and considered as part of the present communication.

Her Majesty's Government do not deny that it is as competent for the Government of the United States as it is for themselves to assert that their own interpretation of the treaty is the correct one. But what Her Majesty's Government maintain is, that the natural and grammatical construction of the language used in the treaty and protocols is in accordance with the views which they entertain, and sustains their assertion that the terms of reference to the arbitrators are limited to direct claims, inasmuch as direct claims only have throughout the correspondence been recognized and repeatedly defined under the name of the "Alabama claims."

There are some passages in Mr. Fish's dispatch in which he defends the introduction into the American Case of the claims for indirect losses and injuries, which I cannot allow to pass without more special remark.

It is stated that they are put forward in the Case not as claims for which a specific demand is made, but as losses and injuries consequent upon the acts complained of, and necessarily to be taken into equitable consideration in a final settlement of all differences between the two countries, and as not relinquished in the treaty, but covered by one of its two alternatives.

Her Majesty's Government do not perceive what "alternative" in the treaty can cover those claims.

If, indeed, by this language Mr. Fish is to be understood as referring to the two different modes provided by Articles VII. and X. of the treaty, for arriving at the amount of the payment to be made by Great Britain in the event of any liability being established, the answer seems obvious, viz., that these alternatives are applicable only to the settlement of the amount of damages, and not to the measure of liability.

Again, Mr. Fish states that the treaty was not an amicable settlement, but only an agreement between the Governments as to the mode of reaching a settlement, and that no proffer of with-holding an estimate of indirect losses can be claimed as a waiver until the result of the arbitration is arrived at; but he overlooks the fact that the treaty is called an amicable settlement, not merely in relation to the "Alabama claims," but as an entirety; and even in relation to the "Alabama claims" alone, it must clearly be taken that the amicable settlement which it professed to provide was arrived at from the moment when the treaty containing the agreement to go to arbitration upon the claims was signed and ratified. If, according to Mr. Fish's view, an amicable settlement upon a reference to arbitration can only be arrived at by an adjudication of the claims, it is obvious that no waiver of any such claims could, under such circumstances, ever be made, for before the time for waiver (on this supposition) had arrived the claims would already have been decided upon.

That Her Majesty's Government never intended to refer these claims to arbitration, and that in ratifying the treaty they never contemplated their being revived in the argument before the Arbitrators, must have been obvious to you from the language used in the debate in the House of Lords on the 12th of June, on the motion for an address to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to refuse to ratify the treaty.

On that occasion I distinctly stated this to be the understanding of Her Majesty's Government and quoted the very Protocol of the 4th of May, to which I have referred above, as a proof that these indirect claims had "entirely disappeared." When Lord Cairns, to whose speech allusion has been made in the United States case, subsequently said that extravagant claims might be put in and take their change, he was met with expressions of dissent. Moreover, Lord Derby, while criticizing the negotiation and the terms of the treaty in other respects, particularized the withdrawal of indirect claims. "The only concession," he said, "of which I can see any trace upon the American side, is the withdrawal of that utterly preposterous demand that we should be held responsible for the premature recognition of the South as a belligerent power, in company with that equally wild imagination, which, I believe, never extended beyond the minds of two or three speakers in Congress, of making us liable for all the constructive damages to trade and navigation which may be proved or supposed to have arisen from our attitude during the war."

I observed that you were present in the House of Lords on that occasion, and you informed me, on the 16th of December, that you were present during the speeches of Lord Russel and myself, and that you communicated the next day the full newspaper report of the debate to your Government.

Sir S. Northcote, in the House of Commons, repeated, in other words, the substance of my remarks on the limitation of the terms of reference; and as his speech is printed in the papers on Foreign Relations, recently laid before Congress, it must also have been reported to your Government. But neither on the occasion of my speech, nor of his, nor when the ratifications of the treaty were exchanged on the 17th of June, did you call my attention to the fact that a different interpretation was placed on the treaty and protocol by Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States; nor, so far as Her Majesty's Government are aware, was their interpretation thus publicly expressed challenged either by the statesmen or the public press of the United States.

Her Majesty's Government must therefore confess their inability to understand how the intimation contained in my note of the 3d February last can have been received by the President with surprise.

Mr. Fish urges that the claims for national indirect losses which have been put forward on behalf of his Government involve questions of public law which the interest of both Governments requires to be definitely settled.

Her Majesty's Government agree with Mr. Fish that it is for the interest of both countries that the rights and duties of neutrals upon some of the points hitherto thought open to serious controversy should be definitely settled, and had hoped that such a settlement had been secured by the Rules to which they have given their assent; but they cannot see that it would be advantageous to either country to render the obligations of neutrality so onerous as they would become if claims of this nature were to be treated as proper subjects of international arbitration.

Whatever construction may be placed upon the first article of the treaty, it is impossible to sever the terms of reference therein contained from the Rules in the VIth Article; and the measure of liability under the arbitration, therefore, will be the measure of liability incurred by any neutral State which, after acceding to these rules, may, "by an act of omission," fail to fulfil any of the duties set forth in them.

The United States and Great Britain have bound themselves by the treaty to observe these rules as between themselves in future.

They have, moreover, bound themselves to bring these rules to the knowledge of other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to them. Could it have been expected that those powers would accept a proposal which might entail upon a neutral such an unlimited liability, and, in some instances, might involve the ruin of a whole country.

Her Majesty's Government cannot for themselves accept such a liability, nor recommend the acceptance of it to other nations.

Are the Government and the people of the United States themselves prepared to undertake the obligation of paying to an aggrieved belligerent the expenses of the prolongation of the war, and other indirect damages, if, when the United States are neutral, they can be shown to have permitted the infringement of any one, or part of any one, of the three rules through a want of due diligence on the part of their executive officers?

To attach such tremendous consequences to an unintentional violation of neutrality—it might be by a single actvie negligence—would be to strike a heavy blow at the interests of peace; for war has scarcely any consequences more formidable to a belligerent than those which might thus be incurred by a neutral; and, while war offers a chance of gain, neutrality would, if such claims as these were once admitted, present without any such compensation the risk of intolerable loss.

With respect to the disclaimer made by Mr. Fish of any expectation or wish, on the part of the United States Government, to obtain any "unreasonable pecuniary compensation" on account of these indirect claims, I think it sufficient here to observe that, on the question of amount, the British people and Government have necessarily been obliged to look to the nature and grounds of the claims as they are stated in the case of the United States, and have, of course, been unable to form a judgment from any other data of the expectations of those by whom the claims are advanced. If these claims could be considered as well-grounded in principle, it appears to Her Majesty's Government to be capable of demonstration that the magnitude of the damages which might be the result of their admission is enormous. The grounds of these views are more fully stated in the third part of the enclosed memorandum.

Mr. Fish has appealed to the proceedings at the Washington Claims Commission in connection with the Confederate cotton claims. Her Majesty's Government must, however, observe that there is no analogy between the two cases, as, by the treaty, the Washington Commission has power "decide in each case whether any claim has or has not been duly made, preferred, and laid before them, either wholly, or to any and what extent, according to the true intent and meaning of the treaty;" no similar words being used as to the powers of the Geneva Tribunal.

It is the function of the Washington Commission to decide upon a variety of general claims, not of our kind, nor limited or defined before hand and Her Majesty's Agent was instructed that his duty would *prima facie* be to present such claims as private individuals might tender for that purpose for acceptance or rejection by the Commission; Her Majesty's Government not intending to make themselves responsible either for the merits of the particular claims or for the arguments by which they might be supported. The jurisdiction of the Geneva Tribunal was limited to one particular class and description of claims.

The facts are as follows:

On the 11th of November, in pursuance of the general instructions which had been given to Her Majesty's Agent, a claim upon a bond issued by the so-called Confederate States for a sum forming part of a loan called the "Cotton Loan," contracted by those States, and for the payment of which certain cotton seized by the United States was alleged to have been hypothecated by the Confederate Government was filed at Washington; and on the 21st I learnt from you that the United States Government objected to claims of this kind being even presented.

Some delay took place in consequence of unavoidable causes, with some of which you are well acquainted. And there were others, such as the necessity not only of communicating with my colleagues, but with Sir E. Thornton and of considering how far, under the same general description, that there might be included claims substantially different. The dispatches from Her Majesty's Agent giving the details of the nature of the claim, and of the demurrer made to it by the United States Agent, did not reach me until the 6th of December. I had, in the meantime, ascertained from Sir E. Thornton that the expression "acts committed" had been used by a mutual agreement in the negotiations which preceded the appointment of the High Commission with a view to exclude claims of this class from the consideration of the High Commissioners; those being words also used in the XIIth Article of the Treaty with regard to private claims. The question was brought before the Cabinet at its next meeting on the 11th, and was finally decided on the 14th, as recorded in a minute by Mr. Gladstone. The decision was that the Confederate cotton claims should not be presented unless the case of bonds exchanged for cotton, which had thereby become the actual property of the claimants, and directions were given for a dispatch to be sent to this effect, and on the 16th I informed you that you might write to Mr. Fish that Her Majesty's Agent would be instructed not to present any claims that did not come within the provisions of the Treaty.

Although it appears that the understanding need not necessarily have extended beyond the rejection by the Commissioners of the claims, under the XIVth Article, by which the Commissioners have power to decide whether any claim is preferred within the true intent and meaning of the Treaty, (as was done with various claims under a similar Article in the Claims Conventions of 1853,) Her Majesty's Government acceded to the construction which the United States Government had put upon that understanding.

Mr. Fish will observe the feeling by which Her Majesty's Government were guided in coming to their decision on the 14th. They desired to put the most favorable construction upon any understanding which the United States Government might have supposed to exist.

Information reached me the next morning by telegraph of the adjudication, which Her Majesty's Government had not expected to take place, upon the merits of the claim by the Commissioners. This required a reconsideration of the instructions, and fresh instructions were sent by the mail of the 23d, and also by telegraph, to Sir E. Thornton to arrange with Mr. Fish that the presentation of claims which appeared to be manifestly without the terms of the treaty should be withheld, and that when Her Majesty's agent was of opinion that a claim belonged to a class that ought not to be presented, it would be desirable that an agreement to that effect should be made and signed by Sir E. Thornton and Mr. Fish. These instructions were communicated to Mr. Fish.

Her Majesty's agent has since acted in accordance with the decision of the cabinet of the 14th of December. New claims of the like character have been tendered to him by parties who were unwilling to acquiesce in the decision of the Commissioners as applicable to their own cases, but which claims, under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, have not been presented.

I have now placed in your hands, for examination by the Government of the United States, a statement of the reasons which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, sufficiently show that claims for indirect losses are not within the meaning of the treaty; that they were never intended to be included by Her Majesty's Government; that this was publicly declared before the ratification, when the error, if any, might have been corrected; that such claims are wholly beyond the reasonable scope of any treaty of arbitration whatever; and that to submit them for the decision of the Tribunal would be a measure fraught with pernicious consequences to the interests of all nations, and to the future peace of the world.

I appreciate the desire substantially, if indirectly, expressed by the Government of the United States, to be advised of the reasons which have prompted the declaration made by me on behalf of Her Majesty's Government on the 3d of February, no less than the friendly and courteous language which has been employed by the United States Secretary of State. The present letter is intended by Her Majesty's Government, not as the commencement of a diplomatic controversy, but as an act of compliance with that most reasonable desire. They are sure that the President will be no less anxious than they are that the conduct of both Governments should conform to the true meaning and intent of the instrument they have jointly framed and signed, whether that meaning be drawn from the authoritative documents, themselves, or from collateral considerations, or from both sources combined.

Entertaining themselves no doubt of the sufficiency of the grounds on which their judgment proceeds, they think it the course at once most respectful and most friendly to the Government of the United States to submit those grounds to their impartial appreciation. Her Majesty's Government feel confident that they have laid before the President ample proof that the conclusion which was announced by me on the 3d of February, and to which I need hardly say that they adhere, cannot be shaken. I have, &c.,

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

MEMORANDUM

ON THE AMOUNT OF THE CLAIMS FOR INDIRECT LOSSES.

"The claims as stated by the American Commissioners may be classified as follows:—

"1. The claims for direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by the insurgent cruisers.

"2. The national expenditures in the pursuit of those cruisers.

"3. The loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag.

"4. The enhanced payments of insurance.

"5. The prolongation of the war and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion.

"So far as these various losses and expenditures grew out of the acts committed by the several cruisers, the United States are entitled to ask compensation and remuneration therefor before this Tribunal."—(United States' Case, p. 469.)

Mr. Fish observes that "an extravagant measure of damages" has been supposed, not only by the British press, but also, "most unaccountably," by some of the statesmen of this country, to be sought through the claim for compensation on account of indirect losses. It will therefore be well to present, from United States' authority, some part of the evidence which, in the absence of explanation or retraction, has led to this conception. Undoubtedly the Case (p. 476) disclaims an accurate estimate; but it supplies materials which cannot fail to suggest the appropriate conclusion. They are as follows:—

From the 4th of July, 1863, Great Britain is declared to have been "the real author of the woes" of the American people (p. 479). From this time "the war was prolonged for the purpose" of maintaining offensive operations "through the cruisers" (*ibid*). And the Arbitrators are accordingly called upon "to determine whether Great Britain ought not in equity to reimburse to the United States the expense thereby entailed upon them" (*ibid*.) On all these points, the Case proceeds to state, the evidence "will enable the Tribunal to ascertain and determine the amount." To this amount interest is to be added up to the day when the compensation is payable, within twelve months after the award (p. 480). The rate of interest in New York is 7 per cent. (*ibid*); and "the United States make a claim of interest at that rate" from 1st of July, 1863, "as the most equitable day." The interest, therefore, is to be charged at 7 per cent. for a period of from ten to eleven years.

It may be presumed to be incapable of dispute that more than half the expenses of the war were incurred after the 1st of July, 1863. What was the sum total of those expenses? Upon this point there is, in a form generally if not precisely appropriate, official evidence from America. In the Report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue for 1869, p. vi, they are stated at 9,995,000,000 dollars, including 1,200,000,000 dollars for the suspension of industry. Of this amount 2,700,000,000 are set down to the Confederates.

Thus it appears that the Case does not go beyond the truth (so far as this head of damages is concerned) in stating that the Arbitrators would find the materials sufficiently supplied for estimating the amount which "in equity" Great Britain ought to pay. It may indeed be said that the amount, suggested by the passage and facts to which reference is made, forms an incredible demand. But, in pursuing and examining this Case, the business of Her Majesty's Government has been to deal, not with abstract rule of credibility, but with actual, regular, and formal pleas, stated and lodged against Great Britain on behalf of one of the greatest nations of the earth. Is it, then, "most unaccountable," in view of the evidence as it stands, that the press and that statesmen of this country should have formed the idea that "an extravagant measure of damages" was sought by the Government of the United States?

It appears from the despatch of Mr. Fish that no such idea has ever been entertained by that Government. Having this authentic assurance so applied, it may be deemed little material to inquire whether on this important matter the language of the Case has been misunderstood by Her Majesty's Government, or whether it is now disavowed. If, however, it has been misconstrued, the misconstruction undoubtedly has not been confined to England, but has been largely shared by writers on the Continent of Europe.

Were this Government indeed prepared to acquiesce in the submission of these claims, it would still remain to ask in what way the Government of the United States proposed to guard against the acceptance by the Arbitrators of those enormous estimates which, taken without authoritative comment, the language of the Case suggests. But it is scarcely necessary to observe that the question of more or less in this matter is entirely distinct from the question of principle on which the statements and arguments of Her Majesty's Government are founded.

No. 8.

MR. FISH TO GENERAL SCHENCK.

Department of State, Washington, April 16, 1872.—SIR: I have given very careful attention to the note of the 20th of March, addressed to you by Earl Granville, professing to state the reasons which induced Her Majesty's Government to make the declaration contained in his previous note to you of the 3d of February, that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, it is not within the province of the Tribunal of Arbitration, at Geneva, to decide upon the claims for indirect losses and injuries put forward in the case of the United States.

His lordship declares this statement to be made upon the invitation which this Government appears to have given. I should regret that what was intended only as a courteous avoidance of the naked presentation of a directly opposite opinion to that which had been expressed on behalf of the British Government, unsustained by any reasons, should have subjected his lordship to the necessity of an elaborate reply. It was not the desire of this Government to invite any controversial discussion, nor have they now any wish to enter upon, or continue such discussion.

Some remarks, however, appear in the note of his lordship which seem to require a reply.

It opens with a seeming denial of the accuracy of my assertion that claims for indirect losses and injuries are not put forward for the first time in the "case" presented by this Government to the Tribunal at Geneva—that for years they have been prominently and historically part of the "Alabama claims"—and that incidental or consequential damages were often mentioned as included in the accountability.

It cannot be supposed that his lordship intends more than to say that the claims for indirect or national losses and injuries were not "formulated" by this Government, and the amount thereof set forth in detail and as a specific demand, for he admits that on the 20th November, 1862, within a few weeks after the "Alabama" had set out on her career of pillage and destruction, Mr. Adams suggested the liability of Great Britain for losses other than those of individual sufferers. In his note of that date to Lord Russell, Mr. Adams stated that he was instructed by his Government to "solicit redress for the national and private injuries already thus sustained."

On the 19th February, 1863, Mr. Seward instructed Mr. Adams that "this Government does not think itself bound in justice to relinquish its claims for redress for the injuries which have resulted from the fitting out and dispatch of the Alabama in a British port."

As the consequences of this fitting out began to develop themselves, and their effects in encouraging the rebellion became manifest, Mr. Adams, in an interview with Lord Russell, indicated them (as described by the latter in a letter to Lord Lyons under date of 27th March, 1863,) as a manifest conspiracy in this country (Great Britain) to produce a state of exasperation in America, and thus bring on a war with Great Britain, with a view to aid the Confederate cause."

In a note dated April 7, 1865, addressed to Lord Russell, Mr. Adams, after complaining of the hostile policy, pursuant to which the cruisers were fitted out, says, "that policy, I trust I need not point out to your Lordship, is substantially the destruction of the whole mercantile navigation belonging to the people of the United States." "It may thus be fairly assumed as true that Great Britain, as a national power, is, in point of fact, fast acquiring the entire maritime commerce of the United States."

That Lord Russell regarded this as the foundation of a claim for damages for the transfer of the commercial marine of the United States to the flag of Great Britain, is apparent, in his reply to Mr. Adams, under date of May 4, 1865, when he says: "I can never admit that the duties of Great Britain toward the United States are to be measured by the losses which the trade and commerce of the United States may have sustained."

Again, on the 20th of May, 1865, Mr. Adams, writing to Lord Russell, distinctly names indirect or consequential losses. His language is, "that, in addition to this direct injury, the action of these British built, manned, and armed vessels has had the indirect effect of driving from the sea a large portion of the commercial marine of the United States, and to a corresponding extent enlarging that of Great Britain; that "injuries thus received are of so grave a nature as in reason and justice to constitute a valid claim for reparation and indemnification." In the same note he says, "the very fact of the admitted rise in the rates of insurance on American ships only brings us once more back to look at the original cause of all the trouble."

It is difficult to imagine a more definite statement of a purpose to require indemnification.

On the 14th February, 1866, after the presentation of the above-recited complaints, Mr. Seward, writing to Mr. Adams, said: "There is not one member of this Government, and, so far as I know, not one citizen of the United States, who expects that this country will waive, in any case, the demand that we have heretofore made upon the British Government for the redress of wrongs committed in violation of the international law."

And again, on the 2d May, 1867, Mr. Seward writes to Mr. Adams: "As the case now stands, the injuries by which the United States are aggrieved are not chiefly the actual losses sustained in the several depredations, but the first unfriendly or wrongful proceeding, of which they are but the consequences."

His lordship also admits the mention, by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in March, 1869, of a "claim for national losses," which Lord Clarendon, in a paper published in the British Parliamentary Papers, "North America, No. 1, 1870," page 18, defines "national, indirect, or constructive claims."

On the 15th of May, 1869, I instructed Mr. Motley that this Government, in "rejecting the recent convention, abandons neither its own claims nor those of its citizens."

Lord Clardendon, in a dispatch of June 10, 1869, to Mr. Thornton, mentioned that Mr. Motley had assigned, among the causes which led to the rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty, that the "Convention was objected to because it embraced only the claims of individuals, and had no reference to those of the two Governments on each other."

On the 25th of September, 1869, writing to Mr. Motley, I said: "The number of ships thus directly destroyed amounts to nearly two hundred, and the value of the property destroyed to many millions. Indirectly the effect was to increase the rate of insurance in the United States, and to take away from the United States its immense foreign commerce, and to transfer this to the merchant vessels of Great Britain. We complain of the destruction of our merchant marine by British ships. The President is not yet prepared to speak of the reparation which he thinks due by the British Government for the larger account of the vast national injuries it has inflicted on the United States."

In the same instruction, I also wrote what seems pertinent to the present phase of the question between the two Governments: "When one power demands of another the redress of alleged wrongs, and the latter entertains the idea of arbitration as the means of settling the question, it seems irritational to insist that the arbitration shall be a qualified or limited one."

Lord Clarendon wrote to Mr. Thornton, on 6th November, 1869, that he was officially informed by Mr. Motley that, while the President at that time abstained from pronouncing on the indemnities due for the destruction of private property, he also abstained from speaking "of the reparation which he thinks due by the British Government for the larger account of the vast national injuries it has inflicted on the United States."

Lord Clarendon, in some "observations" on my note, (Blue Book, North America, No. 1, 1870, page 13 *et seq.*,) dwelt at length on my allegation of national or indirect injuries, and characterized them as "claims," and resisted them as such. And in an instruction to Mr. Thornton of 12th of January, 1870, he recognizes the paper as relating to the "Alabama claims." (Blue Book, North America, No. 1, 1870, page 20.)

It cannot be denied that these public or national claims (now called "indirect") were prominently before the Senate of the United States when the convention of 14th January, 1869, was under advisement in that body, nor that they were subsequently actively canvassed before the people of both countries, and especially by the press of Great Britain.

It is equally indisputable that in my note to Mr. Motley, of September 25th, 1869, to which Lord Clarendon replied, there was presented the reparation which the President thought "due by the British Government for the vast national injuries it had inflicted on the United States."

The 36th protocol of the Joint High Commission shows that the indirect losses were distinctly presented to the notice of the British Commissioners in the very beginning of the negotiations on the subject, and that they remained unchallenged to the signing of the Treaty.

At every stage, therefore, of the proceedings, from November, 1862, when Mr. Adams "solicited redress for the national injuries sustained," to the date of Treaty, this Government has kept before that of Great Britain her assertion of the liability of the latter for what are now termed the "indirect injuries."

The President now learns for the first time, and with surprise, that Her Majesty's Government accepted his suggestion that the proposed Commission should treat for "the removal of the differences which arose during the rebellion in the United States, and which have existed since then, growing out of acts committed by the several vessels, which have given rise to the claims generically known as the "Alabama Claims," in the full confidence that no claim would be made by the United States for the national losses which had been continuously presented.

It is not to be denied that "differences" had arisen between the two Governments respecting these claims, and the treaty attests that the two Governments were desirous to provide for an amicable settlement of all causes of difference, and for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries. It is thus declared in the outset that the agreements which are about to be formulated are not intended to be an "amicable settlement," but are intended, on the contrary, "to provide for a speedy settlement." The subject of the submission in a solemn Treaty will not be narrower than the declared object sought to be accomplished in the reference, and that object was declared to be the removal of all complaints and claims.

The Treaty also attests that the differences which had arisen, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which had given rise to the claims generically known as the Alabama Claims still exist, and that in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims, "all the claims growing out of the acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generically known "as the Alabama Claims, shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration."

You can bear witness that not even an intimation of the character now put forward by Earl Granville was made at any time during the deliberations of the Joint High Commission.

If Her Majesty's Commissioners were appointed, entered upon, and continued the negotiations with this Government under instructions, and with the conviction that the correspondence between Sir Edward Thornton and myself did not cover, and was not intended to cover, "as a subject of negotiation, any claim for indirect or national losses," the withholding of such instructions, and the abstaining from the expression of such conviction on their part was most unfortunate; and the absence of any dissent or remonstrance against this class of the claims, either when first formally presented to the Commissioners, or during the whole negotiation, or in the protocols, is most remarkable.

The claims were presented to the British Commissioners as solemnly and with more definiteness of specification, than were presented by them to the American Commissioners the claims for alleged injuries which the people of Canada were said to have suffered from what was known as the Fenian raids; yet, while the American Commissioners formally objected to the claims for the Fenian raids, as not embraced in the scope of the correspondence which led to the formation of the Commission, and recorded on the protocols their unwillingness to enter upon the consideration, each time that they were referred to, the British Commissioners, from the first to the last, took no exception and recorded no objection to the presentation made by the American Commissioners of the claims *generically* known as the Alabama Claims, which stand in the protocol as a "*genus*" or class of claims, comprehending several species, and among them enumerating specifically the claims for indirect losses and injuries.

The positive exclusion by the protocol of one class of claims advanced would seem to be conclusive of the non-exclusion of the other class advanced with greater definiteness and precision, but with respect to which no exception was taken, and no dissent recorded.

It is difficult to reconcile the elaborate line of argument put forward by Earl Granville to show a waiver of claims for indirect losses, with the idea that at the outset of the negotiations Her Majesty's Government did not consider the matter of public or national injuries as the basis of an outstanding claim against Great Britain on the part of the United States.

If these claims had (as Lord Granville's note implies, even if it does not assert) no existence in fact, and had never been "notified" or presented, and were not within the jurisdiction of the Joint High Commission, why is so much stress laid upon their assumed relinquishment?

If, on the other hand, they had existence in fact, if they had (as the references which I have made to a correspondence extending over a long series of years establish, I think, beyond the possibility of doubt) been frequently and persistently presented and notified to the British Government, why is not their positive exclusion from the reference to the arbitration shown? Why should an important class of claims, measured in their possibilities, according to the estimate of the British press, by fabulous amounts, be left to an *inferential* exclusion?

What interest, upon Lord Granville's theory, could Great Britain have in the proposed abandonment of such claims, or why offer any consideration therefor?

How can Her Majesty's Government contend, at the same moment, that the preliminary correspondence excluded the indirect or national losses, and that the possibility of admitting such claims as a subject of negotiation had never been entertained by Great Britain, and on the other hand that they offered and considered the "amicable settlement" of the treaty, with its expressions and its recognition of certain rules, as the consideration and the price paid for a waiver of those claims by the United States?

I should not feel justied in referring to the expressions used by Earl Granville and other eminent members of the British Parliament in their legislative capacities, but for his own reference thereto, and for the responsibility to which his Lordship attempts to hold you for your presence at one of their sessions, and to which I shall again refer.

But the reference made by Earl Granville to the debate in the House of Lords on the 12th of June, and his own declaration on that occasion, that "they (the indirect claims) entirely *disappear*," strengthens the position of this Government that they had been presented and were recognized as part of the claims of the United States.

A disappearance certainly implies a previous appearance.

Lord Cairns, long accustomed to close judicial investigation and critical examination of statutes and of treaties, did not agree to the proposition that there had been a relinquishment of the claims. He declared that there could not be found "one single word * * * which would prevent such claims being put in and taking their chance under the treaty."

If, therefore, you were present through the whole of the debate, you heard advanced in the House of Lords as well the opinion held by the United States, as that now put forward in behalf of Great Britain.

It is true that Mr. Adams did not "define or formulate" claims for national losses. He did, however, "notify" them to her Majesty's Government. During the war these claims were continually arising and increasing, and could not then be "defined," and the time for "formulating" them would not arise until a willingness to enter upon their consideration arose.

It is to be remembered that in the spring of 1863, Her Majesty's Government exhibited some impatience when Mr. Adams communicated losses, and claims of indemnification therefor, and Lord Russell, under date of 9th March of that year, wrote to Mr. Adams that "Her Majesty's Government entirely disclaim all responsibility for any acts of the Alabama, and they hoped that they had already made this decision on their part plain to the Government of the United States."

In July, 1863, Lord Russell referred Mr. Adams to his note of 9th March, and repeated the disclaimer of all liability; and on 14th September, in still more marked language, he expressed the hope "that Mr. Adams may not be instructed again to put forward claims which Her Majesty's Government cannot admit to be founded on any grounds of law or justice." Lord Russell's replies to Mr. Adams afford the answer to Lord Granville's remark that "no claims (except direct claims) were ever defined or formulated."

But although the United States, under these circumstances, could not consider that hour as the most favorable to a calm examination of the facts or principles involved in cases like those in question, and notwithstanding these admonitions, it became imperative on Mr. Adams still to present complaints.

On 30th December, 1862, he had complained of acts with the intent to "procrastinate the war."

On March 14, 1863, he wrote to Lord Russell that "the war had been continued and sustained by the insurgents for many months past mainly by the co-operation and assistance obtained from British subjects in Her Majesty's kingdom and dependencies." He repeats a similar complaint on 27th March, and again on 28th April, coupled with the suggestion of the responsibility attending those who "furnish the means of protracting the struggle."

At no time during the occurrence of the events which gave rise to the differences between the two Governments did the United States fail to present ample and frequent notice of the nature of the indirect injuries, or of their inclusion in the accountability of Great Britain.

Lord Granville admits that Mr. Johnson proposed the national claims in March, 1869. I mentioned them in my instruction to Mr. Motley, in May, 1869, and again in that of September of that year. Although I made no claim or demand for either direct or indirect injuries, I did present the *vast national* injuries, so that Lord Clarendon, in his reply, manifested no difficulty in discerning that the United States did expect, and would demand, the consideration of national, indirect, or consequential losses.

I can therefore have no doubt whatever that the assertion in my instruction to you of 27th February, commented upon by Lord Granville, does "accurately represent the facts as they are shown in the correspondence between the two Governments."

Earl Granville endeavors to limit the nature and extent of the claims, by an argument based upon the "expression" the "Alabama claims," which (he says) first occurs in a letter which he designates. It may be true that this "expression" appeared for the first time, in the official correspondence, in the letter and at the date indicated; but his lordship overlooks the fact that in this letter the language used is "*the so-called* Alabama claims," showing evidently the adoption, for convenience, of a then familiar term in common use, designating by a short generic name the whole class and variety of claims, for the various injuries of which the United States had, at different times, made complaint.

The question, however, is not what was understood by the expression "Alabama claims," in 1867, but what that same expression implied in 1871, when introduced into the treaty. It might not be difficult to show that the expression had in 1867 acquired a definite sense far more comprehensive than that to which Earl Granville desires to restrict it. It is impossible to deny that in 1871 it was as comprehensive in signification as the United States claim it to have been.

The official correspondence of this Government, which was published, and is within the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government, included the indirect injuries under the expression "the Alabama claims." They were prominently put forward in the debates and the public discussions on the rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty. The American press abounded in articles setting them forth as part of the "Alabama claims."

The President enumerated them in his annual message to Congress, in December, 1869.

The British press, in the summer of 1869, and subsequently, discussed most earnestly the indirect losses under the title of "Alabama claims."

Continental jurists and publicists discussed the national claims on account of the prolongation of the war under the head "Reclamations" having "qu'un rapport *indirect*, et nullement un rapport *direct*, avec les depredations reellement commises par les croiseurs."

In the year 1870 Professor Mountague Bernard, subsequently one of the Commissioners on the part of Her Majesty, and whose name is signed to the treaty, published a very able but intensely one-sided and partial defense of the British Government, under the title of "A Historical Account of the Neutrality of Great Britian during the American Civil War." The XIV. chapter of this work, as appears in the table of contents, is entitled the "Alabama claims." Under this head he presents the demand made by the United States for redress for "the *national* as well as the private injuries." Professor Bernard knew the extent of our complaints and of our demands. In this work he summarizes an instruction from this Department to the minister of this country in Great Britain as presenting "the opinion of this Government" that the conduct of England "had been a virtual act of war." He says, "The estimate which the American Government has thought fit to adopt of its own claims * * * is not favorable to a settlement;" that among the reasons for the rejection of the convention of January 14, 1869, was the fact that it embraced *only* the claims of individuals, and had no reference to those of the two Governments on each other. He sets forth that the President assigned, among the reasons for his disapproval of that convention, that "its provisions were inadequate to provide reparation for the United States in the manner and to the degree to which he considers the United States entitled to redress," and that the President further declared that he was not then (1869) "prepared to speak of the reparation which he thinks due by the British Government for the larger account of the vast national injuries it has inflicted on the United States." And, further, that this Government held that "all these are subjects for future consideration, which, when the time for action shall come, the President will consider with sincere and earnest desire that all differences between the two nations may be adjusted amicably and compatibly with the honor of each and to the promotion of future concord between them."

With this knowledge of the demand for "*national*" redress; that the American opinion regarded the conduct of Great Britain as a "virtual act of war;" with the expressed opinion that the American estimate of its claims was extravagant; with the knowledge that a previous convention had recently been rejected, because, among other reasons, "it embraced *only* the claims of individuals, and had no reference to those of the Government; that the President expected reparation for the vast national injuries" which Great Britain had inflicted on the United States, and that he "held all these subjects for future consideration when the time for action shall come;" when "the time for action" did come, Professor Bernard, bringing this knowledge, appeared as one of Her Majesty's Commissioners to treat on this very subject.

It would be doing great injustice to the other eminent and distinguished statesmen and diplomatists, who were his associates on the British side of the Commission, to entertain the belief that they brought less knowledge on these points than was held by Professor Bernard.

I hold that enough has been shown to establish that the British Commissioners who negotiated the treaty did not enter upon the important duty committed to them in any ignorance of the nature or of the extent of the claims which the American Government intended to present and to have settled.

Earl Granville's effort to limit and confine the meaning of the expression "the Alabama claims" might induce one who had not the text of the treaty at hand, to suppose that the reference to the Tribunal of Arbitration was limited by the restricted meaning which he attempts to give to the phrase "Alabama claims." But the words of the treaty impose no such limitation; they are that, "Whereas differences have arisen between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels, which have given rise to the claims generically known as the 'Alabama claims.' Now, in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims which are not admitted by Her Majesty's Government, the high contracting parties agree that *all* the said claims growing out of the act committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generically known as the 'Alabama claims,' be referred," &c.

All the claims growing out of the acts committed &c., are the subject of reference.

That which grows out of an act is not the act itself; it is some thing consequent upon or incident to the act—the result of the act; and whether the claims to which Her Majesty's Government now takes exception to the results of acts committed by the vessels, is, in the opinion of this Government for the decision of the Arbitrators.

After the positive declaration of Earl Granville that it "never could have been expected" that Her Majesty's Government would accept the proposition of payment of a gross sum in satisfaction of all our claims, it is apparent that an exposition, at this time, of the reasons which led the President to hope that the amicable settlement which he proposed, coupled with the suggestion of large pecuniary concessions on our part would be made, will not tend to remove the differences now existing between the two Governments respecting the jurisdiction of the Geneva Tribunal.

I as deeply regret that Her Majests's Government cannot understand upon what that hope was founded as I deplore what now appears to have been the predetermination of Her Majesty's Government to reject every proposal which involved an admission of any liability on the part of Great Britain.

Another proposal, having no similitude to the previous one submitted by us, was made by Her Majesty's Commissioners. They accepted, without objection, the American statement of the subject-matter in dispute, as it was made, and they proposed, instead of the "amicable settlement" offered by the American Commissioners, "a mode of settlement" by arbitration, a litigation, a law-suit in which Great Britain should deny all liability to the United States for all the injuries complained of. After sundry modifications, their proposal was acepted by the United States, who were thus compelled to bring before the Tribunal the same presentment of their losses which they had laid before Her Majesty's Commission. The subject matter of the submission made by the American "Case" to the Geneva Tribunal differs in no particular from that which was accepted as the statement of the American claims, without objection on the part of the British members of the Joint High Commission.

The President is now, for the first time, authentically informed that a waiver, by this Government, of the claims for indirect losses which were formally presented was, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, also contained in this second proposal, was a necessary condition of the success of the negotiation, and that "it was in the full belief that this waiver had been made that the British Government ratified the treaty." Such a relinquishment of a part of the claims of this Government is now made by Earl Granville the pivot and real issue of the negotiation. He appears to imply that the price paid by Her Majesty's Government to obtain that waiver was the concession referred to in his lordship's note, and which, he says, would not have been expected by this Government, "if the United States were still to be at liberty to insist upon all the extreme demands which they had at any time suggested or brought forward."

Here again is a clear intimation that Her Majesty's Government were not in ignorance of the character of our demands, but that they were well "*known*," and that the consideration to be paid for their waiver (whether real or imaginary) had been deliberately determined.

Is it not surprising that such "extreme demands" should be waived on the one hand, and such "concessions" made on the other, without a word of reference or suggestion that the one was conditioned on the other?

You can bear witness that at no time during the deliberations of the Joint High Commission was such an idea put forward by Her Majesty's Commissioners.

The protocols are utterly silent on the subject.

That no such relinquishment was incorporated into the text of the treaty is clear enough. Why not, if thus deemed at the time, by Her Majesty's Goverment, the hinge and essential part of the treaty?

What are termed the "concessions" on the part of Great Britain appear in the treaty. If the relinquishment by the United States of a part of their claim was the equivalent therefor, why is not that set forth? Throughout the treaty there are to be found reciprocal grants, or concessions, each accompanied by its reciprocal equivalent.

How could it happen that so important a feature of the negotiation as this alleged waiver is now represented to be was left to inference, or to argument from intentions never expressed to the Commission, or the Goverment of the United States until after the treaty was signed?

The amplitude and the comprehensive force of the first article (or granting clause) of the treaty did not escape the critical attention of Her Majesty's Commissioners; but was any effort made to limit or reduce the scope of the submission, or to exclude the indirect claims?

You are informed in my instruction of February 27 that this Government does not consider the treaty as of itself a settlement but as an agreement as to the mode of reaching a settlement. To that opinion the President adheres. He cannot admit that the treaty provision for a settlement is in substance or legal effect the same as the "amicable settlement" spoken of in the conference held on the 8th of March, as is set forth in protocol. The differences between the two stand out clear and broad. One would have closed up, at once and forever, the long standing controversy; the other makes necessary the interposition of friendly governments, a prolonged, disagreeable, and expensive litigation with a powerful nation, carried on at a great distance from the seat of this Government, and under great disadvantages; and, more than all, it compels the reappearance of events and of facts, for the keeping of which in lifeless obscurity the United States were willing to sacrifice much, as they indicated in their proffer to accept a gross sum in satisfaction of all claims.

The United States can assent to no line of argument which endeavors to transfer the waiver of claims for indirect injuries (implied from their withholding the estimate of the amount of such claims) from the rejected proposal of the American Commissioners for a settlement "a' l'amiable" by the Joint High Commission, and to incorporate it "sub silentio" in the arbitration proposed by the British Commissioners. The offer of this Government to withhold any part of its demand expired and ceased to exist when the acceptance of the proposal which contained the offer was refused. It was never offered except in connection with the proposal that the Joint High Commission should agree upon a gross sum to be paid in satisfaction of all the claims, and then it was repelled. It was never suggested from any quarter. It is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to fix upon a moment of time when there was an agreement of the contracting parties respecting such a waiver as that to which Earl Granville refers.

To the suggestion of doubt contained in the note of Lord Granville, whether "it would be advantageous to either country" to treat claims of the nature of those now under discussion "as proper subjects of international arbitration," I can only reply that, for all practical purposes, argument upon this question is suspended, inasmuch as, in our judgment, Great Britain and the United States have bound themselves respectively by the Treaty to make such submission.

The first article of that solemn instrument recites and declares that "all the said claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generically known as the 'Alabama claims,' shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration." Earl Granville admits that the foregoing are "words in which the subject-matter of the reference to arbitration agreed upon is defined."

If the "case" of the United States, as presented at Geneva, contain claims not "growing out of acts committed" by the aforesaid vessels, then such claims are not within the reference, and must be so adjudged.

In like manner, if any of the claims set forth in the American Case were not, at the date of the correspondence between Sir Edward Thornton and myself, (in January and February, 1871,) "generically known" as part of the Alabama claims they are not within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, and must be so adjudged.

The President admits, unreservedly, that every item of the demand presented at Geneva must within the meaning of the Treaty, be a "claim;" that it must be one of the claims "generically known as the Alabama claims," and that it must "grow out of" the acts committed by the vessels which have given rise to the claims thus generically known.

Which of the claims presented by the United States at Geneva answers these requirements, and is well founded according to the true intent and meaning of the treaty, is not to be determined by either party litigant, but is a question for the Tribunal to decide.

I have already referred to the comprehensiveness which the expression "Alabama claims" had acquired when it was used in the correspondence, and was incorporated in the Treaty in 1871.

Lord Granville says: "The word *generically* naturally signifies that all the claims intended were *ejusdem generis*." His argument would require them to be *ejusdem speciei*.

The word was designedly used to embrace a "genus"—a class of claims divided into several species. "Genus est id, quod sui similes communione quadam, *specie autem differentes*, duas aut plures complectitur partes."

The direct losses from destruction of property are of one species; they differ in dates, localities, and amounts; they do not differ in character or in "species."

Referring to my remark in the note to you of 27th February, that the indirect injuries are covered by one of the alternatives of the treaty, Earl Granville does not perceive what "alternative" in the treaty covers these claims.

This Government is of the opinion that they are covered by the alternative power given to the Tribunal of Arbitration, of awarding a sum in gross, in case it finds that Great Britain has failed to fulfill any duty, or of remitting to a Board of Assessors the determination of the validity of claims presented to them, and the amounts to be paid.

By the Article VII, "in case the Tribunal find that Great Britain has failed to fulfill any duty or duties as aforesaid, it may, if it think proper, proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims referred to it."

If Great Britain be found by the Tribunal to have failed of any of its duties, it is clearly within the power of the Tribunal, in its estimate of the sum to be awarded, to consider all the claims referred to it, whether they be for direct or for indirect injuries, there is no limitation to their discretion and no restriction to any class or description of claims.

The United States are "prepared to accept the award, whether favorable or unfavorable to their views." They are confident "that it shall be just."

Earl Granville refers to the allusion made in my instruction to you of the 27th of February, to the presentation by Her Majesty's Agent to the Claims Commission, now sitting in this city, of a claim for a part of the Confederate cotton loan, the express exclusion of which from the consideration of the Commission, his lordship admits had been mutually agreed upon in the negotiations which preceded the appointment of the High Commissioners, and was provided for by the wording of the treaty.

He thinks, however, that there is no analogy between the proceedings before the Washington Commission, and those before the Geneva Tribunal; such, at least, appears to be the inference to which his argument is intended to lead.

He cites from Article XIV, the power given to the Claims Commissioners, "to decide in each case whether any claim has, or has not been duly made, preferred, and laid before them, either wholly, or to any extent, according to the true intent and meaning of the treaty," and he adds that "no similar words" are used as to the powers of the Geneva Tribunal.

It is true that "no similar words" are used, but his Lordship has overlooked the much broader and more comprehensive powers given to the Geneva Arbitrators by the words in Article II authorizing them "to examine and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and of Her Britanic Majesty, respectively.

These grants of power are to be taken in connection with the subject-matter referred.

The subject-matter of the reference to the Washington Commission is the claims for alleged wrongful acts by either Government upon the persons or property of individuals or of corporations, citizens, or subjects of the other Government.

Articles XII and XIV prescribe certain requirements as to the manner, the channel, and the time of presentation of the claims to be examined.

The words "made, prepared, and laid before" have no possible reference to the nature, the character, or the ground-work of the claim, and can be construed only as applying to each claim which is a proper subject of reference, the test of the requirements of the Treaty, with respect to the manner, the channel, and the time of its being brought before the commission. The subject-matter referred to the arbitrators at Geneva is "all the claims growing out of acts committed by the vessels which have given rise to the claims generically known as 'the Alabama claims,'" "in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims."

In connection with such claims, and with the purpose expressed in the Treaty, the Arbitrators have the broad grant of power to "examine and decide *all questions* that shall be laid before them on the part of" either Government.

If Lord Granville can find in the words he has quoted, power in the Washington Commission to determine whether or not a claim presented is within its jurisdiction, it will be difficult to deny the same power to a Tribunal to which the more comprehensive grant is made in the words of the Article II.

The allusion in my instruction of 27th of February to the Confederate cotton loan was to the fact that a claim, one of a class for whose exclusion his Lordship admits that expressions had been used in the negotiations which preceded the appointment of the High Commission, and were also used in the treaty, was presented by Her Majesty's Government (for by the treaty a claim can only be laid before the commission on the part of the Government,) and that, when the United States remonstrated and requested the British Government to withdraw the claim, their remonstrace was unheeded, and the claim was pressed to argument; that the United States demurred before the Commission to its jurisdiction, and that the decision of the Commission disposed of what might have been a question of embarrassment.

The claim was put forward as a test case, and was one of a class involving upwards of fifty millions of dollars.

My allusion to it was not in the nature of a complaint of its presentation. Earl Granville has kindly furnished certain dates. From his note we find that it was on the 21st November that he learned that the United States remonstrated against the presentation of this class of claims; that prior to the 6th December he had ascertained from Sir Edward Thornton (who it is known had left England on his return to the United States as early as the 28th day of November) that claims of this class were intended to be excluded, and that the Treaty contained words inserted for that object; that the remonstrance and request of the United States were not considered by Her Majesty's Government until the 11th of December; that a decision thereon was not made until the 14th, (on which day, I may add, the Agent and Counsel of the British Government brought the case to trial in Washington,) and that the announcement of the decision of Her Majesty's Government was not made to you until the 16 December, two days after the case had been adjudged.

These dates illustrate my allusion to this case. The United States calmly submitted to the Commission the decision of its jurisdiction over a claim involving in its principle the question of liability for many millions of dollars, which, it is admitted, had been expressly agreed to be withheld from the province of the Commission, and thereby avoided jeoparding the Treaty, and the serious embarrassment which might have resulted from their undertaking to become the judges in their own behalf.

I cannot pass over without notice the allusion made by Earl Granville to your presence, in the House of Lords, on the occasion of the debate of the 12th of June last, and the fact that you did not at any time challenge either of the conflicting interpretations of the treaty, expressed on that occasion. I may add that similar reflections upon the conduct of this Government in that relation, uttered by prominent statesmen and newspapers in Great Britain, have been made public, and thus brought to my notice.

To all of these it is sufficient to say, that the President does not hold it as any part of his duty to interfere with the differences in the Parliament, or the public press of Great Britain, respecting the true construction of the treaty. The utterances in Parliament are privileged; the discussion in that high body is looked upon by us as a domestic one, of which this Government has no proper cognizance. If it is bound to take notice, it has the right to remonstrate.

To concede either to a foreign State would be, on the part of a Parliamentary Government, the abandonment of the independence which is its foundation and its great security and pride.

Had you interfered, therefore, either to remonstrate or to demand explanetion, you would have exposed yourself and your Government to the very just rebuke which the United States have had occasion to administer to diplomatic agents of foreign Governments, who, in ignorance or in disregard of the fundamental principles of a Constitutional Government with an independent legislature have asked explanations from this Government concerning the debates and proceedings of Congress, or of the communications by the President to that body.

You had a right to assume that if Her Majesty's Government desired any official information you or your Government respecting the treaty, or desired to convey any information to you or to your Government, they would signify as much in the usual forms of diplomatic intercourse, as was done by Lord Granville in his note to you of February 3. Certain it is that it would have been in violation of recognized diplomatic proprieties had you, on the occasion referred to, taken sides with either of the opposing views of the Treaty uttered on that occasion in Parliament.

Further than this, it appears to me that the principles of English and American law (and they are substantially the same) regarding the construction of statutes and of treaties and of written instruments generally would preclude the seeking of evidence of intent outside the instrument itself. It might be a painful trial on which to enter, in seeking the opinions and recollections of parties, to bring into conflict the differing expectations of those who were engaged in the negotiation of an instrument.

While the United States have nothing to fear from departing from the eminently just rule of law to which allusion has been made, it abstains from such departure.

Very much of the matter so elaborately and ingeniously presented in the memoranda attached to the note of Earl Granville could be fitly and appropriately addressed by the British Government to the Tribunal which is to pass upon the points presented therein. It would require amplification, if not correction of statement, to make it present all the facts essential to a correct judgment, and might require a reply before that Tribunal. It would certainly require explanation as to many of its presentations, and its logic would be denied; but it does not seem to require a reply from me in the form of diplomatic correspondence.

As to what is contained in Part III of that memorandum, I repeat in substance what I mentioned in my note to you on this subject, of 27th February, that the indirect losses of this Government by reason of the inculpated cruisers are set forth in the American "case" as they were submitted to the Joint High Commission in the first discussion of the claims on March 8th, and stand in the protocol approved May 4th. They were presented at Geneva, not as claims for which a specific demand was made, but as losses and injuries consequent upon the acts complained of, and necessarily to be taken into equitable consideration in a final settlement and adjudication of all the differences submitted to the Tribunal. The decision of what is equitable in the premises, the United States, sincerely and without reservation, surrendered to the arbitrament designated by the treaty.

What the rights, duties, and true interests of both the contending nations, and of all nations, demand shall be the extent and the measure of liability and damages under the treaty, is a matter for the supreme determination of the tribunal established thereby.

Should that august tribunal decide that a State is not liable for the indirect or consequential results of an accident or unintentional violation of its neutral obligations, the United States will unhesitatingly accept the decision.

Should it, on the other hand, decide that Great Britain is liable to this Government for such consequential results, they have that full faith in British observance of its engagements to expect a compliance with the judgment of the tribunal which a solemn treaty between the two powers has created in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States.

To the judgment of the tribunal when pronounced the United States will, as they have pledged their faith, implicitly bow. They confidently expect the same submission on the part of the great nation with which they entered into such solemn obligations.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH.

General Robert C. Schenck, &c., &c., &c.

No. 9.

GENERAL SCHENCK TO MR. FISH.

[Telegram.]

London, 1st April, 1872.—Have you any objection to British Government filing counter Case, without prejudice to their position in regard to consequential damages?

SCHENCK.

Received at 9:40 A. M.

No. 10.

MR. FISH TO GENERAL SCHENCK.

[Telegram.]

Washington, April 2, 1872.—We understand the British Government is bound to file counter Case, and that their so doing will not prejudice any position they have taken, nor affect any position of this Government. The rights of both parties will be the same after filing as before.

Is the inquiry made at their request?

FISH, Secretary.

No. 11.

GENERAL SCHENCK TO MR. FISH.

Legation of the United States, London, April 25, 1872.—SIR: At this moment it appears too probable that the Government here will * * * * * * * * take such a course as will put an end to the arbitration at Geneva and to the Treaty.

I will not now attempt to explain or comment on the situation. The development and the events of the last few days you will have gathered from my telegraphic communications, and from the reports of proceedings in Parliament, and articles from the London journals, which I continue to send you.

If there is to be a disastrous termination of all our work, from which we had hoped so much of good for the two countries and for the world, the obstinate refusal of the British Government and people to go on with a solemn and high engagement that, without any sacrifice of their dignity and interests, might have been conducted to a conclusion which would have blotted away all serious causes of disagreement between them and us, will be not a little owing to the course of some of our own citizens.

The difficulties have been wonderfully increased of late, and Great Britain encouraged in her position by the tone of some of the American journals, by inconsiderate declarations of some public men, and by much writing, telegraphing, and conversation, not wise and thoughtful, though generally, perhaps, not mischievously intended. This has led at last to a common conviction here that the best and most influential men of the United States desire to have our Government recede from its position.

I await still your communication in reply to Lord Granville's note of the 20th ultimo. I hope, also, with that, or sooner, by telegraph, to receive instructions from you, which may direct and help me in any contingency likely to occur. I shall doubtless have much to report and bring to your consideration now very soon. In the mean time, I will not fail to keep my mind anxiously directed to any and every expedient by which the Treaty may possibly be preserved, although our interest in maintaining and executing its provision is certainly not greater than the need of this nation, which does not seem to me to fully weigh and appreciate the unhappy consequences to flow from its repudiation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO LET, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—A FEW BOARDERS, Inquire at 98 TAYLOR AVENUE, Allegheny; one minute walk from Pleasant Valley street cars. References required. my16

WANTED.—SITUATION AS CLERK or BOOKKEEPER in any business by a young man twenty-one years of age, with considerable experience of office work. Address W. C. SMITH, 39 Wood street, city. my15:r22

WANTED.—COOK AND HOUSEMAID to go to Sewickley. Enquire at 77 Fourth avenue. my3-q38

WANTED.—COPYING TO BE DONE at home, by one who writes and spells well. For information address "H," Pittsburgh P. O. my13

WANTED.—BOARDING IN HAZELwood by a young gentleman. Private family preferred. Address with terms J. H. A., Gazette office. my14

WANTED. — EXPERIENCED MECHANICS for Power Hammer, Plow Blacksmiths and Filers and Fitters. Apply at 222 Rebecca street, Allegheny. A. J. MILLS & CO. my14:r19

WANTED—1,000 TONS of WROUGHT and CAST IRON SCRAP, for which the highest cash price will be paid by SULLIVAN & FREKER, No. 58 Seventh avenue, Pittsburgh. fe29:k09-TF

WANTED—SEVERAL SINGLE YOUNG MEN who are not afraid to work. For information as to employment, wages, &c., apply to M. STEEL & SON, No. 95 Ohio street, Allegheny city, Pa. my10:r16

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRUG and Prescription Clerk. Apply immediately at HENRY SCHMIDT'S DRUG STORE, 4016 Butler, near Fortieth street, City. ap10-q98

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS BOOKkeeper or Manager, where energy is required, by a young business man. Can give first-class references. Address "Position" at this office. ap10-q98

WANTED.—AGENTS.—A NUMBER of FIRST CLASS men who can give good reference as to character and industry, to sell the American Buttonhole Overseaming and Family Sewing Machines in city and country. Liberal inducements offered. JAMES ESPY, Gen. Agent, my9:q90 No. 178 Liberty street.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—A Portable Locomotive Boiler and Engine in good order, of fifteen or twenty horse power. Address "Engine," box E. this office, stating price and where seen. my2-q43

WANTED — FOREMAN — TO TAKE charge of a Blacksmith Shop of twenty-five forges, Railway work a specialty. Must be a thoroughly competent mechanic; also good business qualifications and experience. None others need apply. Address with reference B, GAZETTE office. my17

WANTED—NOTICE.—TWENTY-FIVE DRIVERS to drive Horses and Carts. Wages Eleven ($11) Dollars per week. Steady employment and wages every Saturday night. Apply at C. H. ARMSTRONG'S COAL YARD, 28th and Liberty streets. ap17:p58

WANTED.—GIRLS FOR THE CITY and country, to do cooking, housework, &c.; several men and boys with reference want places. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, (formerly St. Clair,) first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN WITH three or four thousand dollars, to buy a Manufacturing business with Patent Rights. Profits from 50 to 100 per cent. Unfailing market. Machinery and workshop in perfect order. To the right kind of man this is a rare chance. For particulars inquire at 100 FOURTH AVENUE. mh16:n21-tf

WANTED.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

The highest price paid for good Rags, in large or small quantities, at

H. R. M'Clellan & Co.,

362 PENN STREET.

We have also the best and largest stock of BROOM, BROOM MATERIAL and WRAPPING PAPER in the city, to which we call the attention of the trade. Call and see us.

H. R. McCLELLAN & CO.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.—The GREAT WESTERN BASKET WORKS for manufacturing Baskets under the Carman Patent. Also, the right to manufacture and sell in Pennsylvania and five other States under the patent. Plant of machinery complete, including splint-cutting machine, circular saws, lathes, steaming boxes, patent forms, &c., &c.
The business has been proved to be a good one, paying large profits. Market readily found, the favorable opinion of the public having been expressed from the first—intelligent energy and enterprise only being required to develop the business and make it an important branch of manufacture.
Very favorable terms will be offered to the purchaser—such as will probably enable an energetic man after the first payment to make the subsequent ones out of the profits of the business.
Satisfactory reasons given for selling, and all further necessary information supplied at 100 FOURTH AVENUE. my16:130

FOR SALE.

Three Acres of Land,

Beautifully located, within half a mile of the city limits, on which is erected a small frame house, well finished.
Never-failing spring on premises. Will be sold very low, either on time or for cash. Inquire of

J. M. GAZZAM,
my16 Attorney-at-Law, 96 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE.—$1,200 WILL BUY A TWO story frame shop, situated in the business portion of the borough of Parnassus, suitable for any kind of business. Call or address O. M. BOSSERT, Parnassus, A. V. R. R. ap10-b100

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE.—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE in a manufacturing town, centrally located and on a principal thoroughfare, doing a good business. Stock and fixtures new. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars, &c., address Lock Box 14, McKeesport, Pa.

FOR SALE.—ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF COAL, not quite one-half mile from the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, at Cemetery crossing, and about one mile from the Saw Mill Run Railroad. The Coal is open and has the opening and draining of several hundred acres more. Enquire of J. R. FLEMING, Union township. Address Green Tree Postoffice. my4:q61

FOR SALE.—IN THE CENTRE OF Allegheny city, the Stock, Fixtures and Good Will of a first-class Grocery Store doing a large cash business. This is a rare chance for any one wishing to engage in a safe and profitable business already established. Good reasons for selling will be given. For terms, &c., apply at 105 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny city. ap30:q38-TTHS

FOR SALE.—GOLDEN WEDDING AND FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.
JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
my2 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—FARM—109 ACRES 38 perches in Reserve township, back of the city. This would make one of the handsomest cemeteries north of Allegheny city, and is rare property offered in the market, within 40 rods of the People's Plank Road, now under way. Would lay out in homesteads to advantage. Improvements No. 1 and handsome. For particulars inquire of JOHN RAMAGE on the premises. ap15:p33

FOR SALE.—10 ACRES IN CHARTIERS township, cheap. 14 acres, with Buildings, one mile from Brodhead Station. 2 New Houses, Mt. Washington, cheap. 15x275 Western avenue, extending to Lincoln avenue. 33 Locust street, Allegheny city. Fine Residence on Lincoln avenue, with two Lots. Fine residence and 6 Acres on South Side. 1,200 Lots in Borough of Espy at very low prices, Twenty equal annual payments. These lots are not over two miles from the Postoffice. Why go seven to ten miles from your work to buy a lot? Come and see. THOS. F. STEWART, Dealer in Real Estate, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages. 48 Fifth avenue. no7

FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE

2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room and Kitchen; Range in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 24 feet front by 90 deep. Situate 66 Boyle street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny.

Also, LOTS

At Hoboken Station,

Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 120. 40 by 160 feet, 1, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city. ap11-ps

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A NEATLY furnished room, suitable for gentlemen, in a private family. Apply at Western avenue, corner of Manhattan street, Allegheny. my13-15

TO LET.—A TWO STORY DWELLING house at No. 172 Second avenue. Apply to Andrew D. Smith, No. 17 Park street, Allegheny. ap24:q96

OFFICE OF COTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., May 16, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M. MONDAY, May 27, 1872, for the

Excavation, Masonry and Erection of

WATER WORKS BUILDING,

IN THE 8TH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

Bidders will state price per cubic yard for excavation for earth and rock (if any). Also, price per perch for rubble masonry for foundation, &c. Also, for first-class masonry for pit and foundation for engines.
Separate bids will be received for excavation, masonry, brick work, carpenter work and slate roofing, or for the whole work complete.
Plans, specifications and approximate estimates and further information had at the office of the Superintendent of the Water Works.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
my16:r28 JAMES BROWN, City Controller.

150

MAGNIFICENT BUILDING SITES

AT

NORTH HOMESTEAD,

In 22d Ward, Pittsburgh,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

For Ten Annual Payments, Without Interest,

BY THE

HOMESTEAD BANK AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On Monday, June 17th.

This choice property is situated immediately on the Connellsville Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of Swissvale Station on P. R. R., the two Roads affording 38 TRAINS DAILY that stop at its Stations.
It is laid out on a liberal scale, and will be sold on the liberal terms inaugurated by this Company at its great sales last season. Its peculiar situation, rare beauty, desirable surroundings and accessibility, make it especially worthy the personal inspection of every one in search of a suburban home or the safest and most profitable of investments.
TERMS—One-tenth cash on delivery of title; the balance being payable in equal annual instalments, secured by close bond and mortgage, WITHOUT INTEREST. $20 cash on each lot at time of sale.
If the purchaser is of suitable age, health and habits, a Policy of Life Insurance will be given without cost covering the amount of his indebtedness on one lot.
For those who wish it, the Company will build Houses to be paid for in the same time.
FREE TRAINS to and from the ground on day of sale, leaving city at 8½ A. M.
For further particulars, enquire at the Bank, 116 SMITHFIELD STREET.
my14:18-TTh3

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

JOSIAH KING. . . . . H. M. LONG.
T. P. HOUSTON. . . . . N. P. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Proprietors.

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Single subscribers	$1 50
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Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

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KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. McALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

BONDS at Frankfort 95⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅞@114.

THE disaster at our neighboring town, Somerset, affords an excellent opportunity for—not a display—but an exemplification of Pittsburgh's liberality, and we hope the response will be a worthy one.

THE Moosic Mountain, near Scranton, in this State, is all ablaze, in consequence of an explosion of a powder mill. The woods for miles are on fire, and great fears are expressed that much damage will result.

WE shall publish on Saturday a history of the National and Solemn Covenant of England, Ireland and Scotland. It will prove of great interest to many of our readers, and may elicit controversy from the new Covenanters.

THE FUND for the relief of the Somerset sufferers now being raised in this city, is slowly gaining respectable proportions. We earnestly hope that all who intend giving anything will voluntarily and promptly come forward with their contributions.

THE CARLISTS have met with disaster in all parts of Spain, and their cause may well be regarded as utterly hopeless. King Amadeus having discovered the weakness of his enemies and his power to check-mate them at every movement, will now rest easier on his throne.

IT IS to be regretted that the nomination of Horace Greeley for the Presidency, has occasioned the withdrawal of him from the editorial chair in the *Tribune* office. He has been one of the most earnest and faithful workers in the profession, and his leadership will be greatly missed by the readers of the *Tribune*.

MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG has appeared for the first time this season before a London audience, and received a magnificent reception. She sang at Her Majesty's opera house, Drury Lane. The house was crowded, and Miss Clara was frequently encored. Her numerous admirers in this city will rejoice at her continued success. It is something now-a-days to gain a reputation as a singer, when one has such rivals as Nilsson, Rosa, and Patti.

WE HAVE received a number of communications from friends in Beaver and Butler counties on their Senatorial contest, but we cannot possibly find room for them all. We shall give both sides a fair hearing, as our paper goes largely into the XXVIth District. We notice with great pleasure the absence of all personal or offensive allusions, and congratulate the respective candidates on the fact, that, whatever success may attend them, they will have nothing disagreeable with which to reproach themselves, and their characters will remain unimpeached. This is as it should be.

WE PUBLISH this morning a lengthy communication from an old honored citizen, bearing on the style and character of the men who should be sent to represent the people in the Legislature. While by no means agreeing as to the correctness of all the views he puts forward, yet we think there is much food for thought in what he says. It is of great importance to all the people and tax-payers of the Commonwealth, that they should be represented by honorable, honest and capable men in the law-making body. None other than such should be sent there if the public weal is to be regarded.

GAMBETTA is no longer rampant, making speeches to the excited multitude of France. He has lately addressed some sensible and soothing words of advice to the heart-sick Alsatians. He told them that no feeling or expression of revenge should be uttered, but that all should unite harmoniously for the rebuilding of France. He gave them words of promise, that what the sword lost, should be regained through patience and moderate councils. If Gambetta meant to imply that Germany, by and by, would be induced through diplomacy to surrender the lost provinces, he certainly must have been laboring under a strong hallucination. However, he was clearly right in insisting upon a burial of revenges, as the present generation of Frenchmen, at least, can hope to acquire nothing by harboring them. Many sorrow for Alsace, but in the end, her people may find their lot, under the rule of great Germany, full as pleasant and prosperous as formerly. The eagles of France, however, are lost to them.

EX-SPEAKER RUTAN spent a night in Pittsburgh last week, and it is now stated that one of the newspapers up there was "fixed" in his behalf, as a result of the visit. Can our spicy neighbor, the *Mail*, tell us which of its cotemporaries passed through the manipulating process?—*Beaver Argus.*

Instead of misrepresenting the GAZETTE, as the *Mail* has twice done lately, we think it would be properly employed in extracting the beam from its own eye. We have no disposition to quarrel with our little neighbor, and we ask of it simply to attend to its own "*motives*" and let ours alone. It is well known that the *Mail* was with us at first, in the Senatorial fight in the adjoining district, and that it has lately switched off. *Who has been to see it*, and revealed to it the contents of what is said to be a private letter sent to us? We know the man; he called upon us, but his errand was fruitless. He appears to have been successful with our neighbor. Now, for the benefit of the "smallest" we shall add that we believe the men who defeated Dr. Shurlock for the Legislature, and J. R. Harrah for District Attorney, in Beaver county, are strong enough and determined to defeat Mr. Rutan, if nominated. Thinking so, we have no hesitation in advising his withdrawal from the canvass, and need no further motive to help us come to this conclusion. Rutan's nomination gives the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District to the Democracy.

A RURAL PICTURE.

A friend draws us a picture which is worthy of the pencil of Nast, representing, vividly, the relative positions of Mr. Greeley and the Democratic party, with reference to each other in the present political canvass. Our friend is a Democrat of the Simon Pure sort, and scorns and detests the idea of respectable members of his party thinking for a moment of supporting for the Presidency, a man, foremost in times past in battling against Democratic nominees, principles, and policies. He describes the Democratic party as a full manned and freighted railway train, under vigorous headway, with its conductor, engineer and brakesmen on board, with its switch tenders, depot masters, watchmen, firemen, etc., all employed and in the service. The train is crowded with passengers, who have paid fares, and is approaching a village on the line of its tracks. On the top of a hill, a little way off, a portly farmer is discerned, waiving his white plug hat with one hand, and his carpet sack and blue cotton umbrella in the other, the signal for the train to halt. The engineer nervously whistles "down brakes," expecting every moment to hear the crash of the colliding trains, or feel the dreadful leap of his engine through the yawning chasm into the abyss below. The speed slackened, the train stops, and the frantic farmer approaches. He walks toward the engineer, and enquires for the conductor. The passengers are in a world of wonder to know what is the matter. After some delay, during which all hold their breath, the conductor is found, and the portly rustic informs him that he wishes to get on the train and visit a neighbor at the next village, but demands that those on board already, shall get out and walk. This is met with marks of decided disapproval from some of the passengers within, who, with much indignation, demand by what right the white-hatted farmer has thus dared to interrupt the progress of the train. Others among them, taking compassion on the old gentleman on account of his age, and sundry philanthropic peculiarities which he is known to possess, among which are his *penchant* for forgiving his enemies, writing books on farming, and going bail for all the "illegally arrested" men in the country, are disposed to quit the train, and permit the old farmer to occupy it entire. After much parleying and some angry discussion, where frequent charges are made of "selling out," "giving in," "knocking under," "caving," and other such absurdities, a vote is taken, which results in a tie, whereupon the conductor is called to decide the question, whether the "old man" should be allowed to ride and all the rest walk, or "*vicey varsey*." After mature deliberation and a calm survey of the entire premises the conductor decides about as follows: Whereas, My passengers have all started at the beginning of the journey with the intention of going clear through to the end of the road; and whereas, the majority should in every case rule, and whereas, the farmer is only going to the next town; therefore, *Resolved*, that it is inexpedient for a whole train full of people to discommode themselves, and endure great sacrifice of time and self-denial for the accommodation of one man. *Resolved*, that the aforesaid farmer shall either go along with the rest of the passengers, take a seat with them on the train or stay where he is on his farm.

The old gentleman is not pleased with this decision, refuses to join in with the others, stands firm as a rock, whilst the engine whistles and moves off without him. Dost like the picture?

THE LEGISLATURE.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—The time is near at hand when the Republican party has the duty thrust upon it of selecting seven men to represent this county in the popular branch of the Legislature. To the character, fitness and abilities of the persons selected, the Republican party is solely responsible. The large and respectable Democratic minority in the county has no hand in the matter—none of the responsibility or the praise or blame appended to the duty. It is helpless in the premises, and is compelled to submit to be represented by such men as we Republicans select as our candidates. What a grave responsibility for us. Have we in the past met its demands?

It is disgraceful to the citizens of this great and free commonwealth that we have never estimated properly the high dignity and grave duties of the legislative office. In many respects it is the most important office which the people have to fill—more important, indeed, than that of a member of Congress, inasmuch as the powers of a legislator effect more immediately the welfare of the citizen, in the civil, religious and social duties of life, in that it relates to business, taxes, property, estates, morals, and education. A member of Congress can only legislate on subjects which have been remitted to him by the States, which are very limited in extent, while the legislator of a State has supreme control over every subject which is not specially interdicted, extending and ramifying into every walk of life.

To a Legislator also is committed the immense trust of selecting Senators of the United States. The office of Senator of the United States is the highest in the land with the exception of that of the President. Its duties are partly Legislative, and partly executive, and also grandly judicial. The Senate has a veto power upon all high appointments, upon all treaties with foreign nations, and sits as a high court to try impeachments of the Supreme Magistrate and of the Supreme and other justices. Its powers are grand and immense, and these Senators are chosen solely by the State Legislature.

To the Legislature is also committed the power of changing the fundamental law of the State, the very charter of our liberties, the constitution under which we we live. The people cannot change their constitution but by and through the Legislature, whether the amendments are made by the concurrent action of two consecutive Legislatures, or by the calling of a convention. The Legislature cannot complete the work, but it must always initiate it, and the people can only act through and by their representatives.

Now, in order to more fully show the importance and dignity of the office of a legislator, let us compare our own State of Pennsylvania with our neighbor, the Dominion of Canada. The population of the whole Dominion, which is divided into four Provinces or States, is about equal to that of our Commonwealth, while in real and personal property and in all the elements of a great and prosperous community, Canada is far behind us. And she has a Supreme Parliament, and four Provincia Parliaments, and each member of the smallest of these bodies, in the smallest of these Provinces, stands higher in the political and social scale than a member of the Supreme Legislative body of the grand Keystone State. To be a member of Parliament in Canada is an honor, and confers real distinction. To be a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania is, what? I do not like to speak evil of the rulers of the people, but if the fact of being a member of our Legislature has ever conferred any honor among the people on the possessors of the distinction, I have never been able to discover it.

Why is this lamentable, shameful, not to say disgraceful, estimate put upon what ought to be a marked distinction? If I have succeeded in conveying to the reader anything like a proper idea of the powers and dignity of the office, it should be held in honor, and should be filled always with able and honorable men. There was a time when the office was more esteemed, and when it was filled with a higher class of men, but the selection of an inferior class of men has tended to lower the office in public estimation, until it is left to be filled pretty much at random by anybody who fancies he is fit for the place, when he may really lack nearly every quality requisite.

In the earlier and better days of the Republic, the office sought the man—now the man seeks the office. How is it done in our own counties? A short time before the nominating conventions meet, our eyes are greeted in the papers with a column or more of notices stating A. B. and C., are candidates for office, among others a goodly list want to serve the people in the Legislature. An accompanying puff always appears, but paid for of course, certifying to the distinguished claims of the ambitious aspirant, although he may not have the first proper characteristic to fit him for the position, nor any claims whatever, except that of a township or ward politician. The convention meets, each of the candidates has succeeded in getting a few friends elected to press his claims. The scramble commences. There are several to be nominated, and coalitions are made to help each other, and a ticket is thus made up from among those who offered themselves, without any regard to their proper fitness, or for the interest of the people to be represented. The people are called upon to elect it, or grave evils will be the result; a State Treasurer will be lost, or a United States Senator will be given to the enemy.

Is it any wonder that the office has fallen into disgrace, and that the people mourn over the short-comings and corruption of the Legislature? And is it any wonder that the party ties grow daily weaker and weaker? This latter is a lamentable fact, Mr. Editor. Our noble party, with its splendid history and its grand principles, is losing its hold upon hundreds of voters, because they can no longer endure such a mode of filling the most important offices.

Is there no remedy? I think there is, if political virtue is not fallen too low among us to apply it. The plan is this:

There is to be one convention, happily, to nominate members of the Legislature, and members of the constitutional convention. Now let the people—when I say the people I mean the mass of the voters of the party of all classes—attend the primary meetings, and select a first-class citizen of the ward or township—the very best man in it, to represent them in the convention. It is most likely that some person will have been selected before hand, by some aspirant to go for his interests. Upset all such arrangements. Stern insist upon your rights, for here is where the ticket is to be made which is to be elected. Determine to send one of your oldest and best citizens even if he has never been in a convention before, and does not want to go.

Let a Convention so constituted, choose the candidates for the Constitutional Convention, and for the Legislature, without any regard to any particular aspirant, from among the body of the people, of such as they think would do honor to the county whether they want office or not. No man will refuse, however great the inconvenience, when thus selected without any loss to his own self-respect. But I must close now, and with your permission, Mr. Editor, may refer to this matter again.

OTIS.

WHO ARE "BOLTERS?"

The Beaver Senatorial Contest.

EDS. GAZETTE:—I have read your article headed "Rutan vs. Dravo," and signed "S"—stigmatizing the friends of the latter as "bolters," and professing to give a history of political matters in this county for some years past. "S" very modestly "thinks that he is the *leading* Republican of New Brighton and the county generally"—meaning I suppose that he is *now* the *Republican* elector for the 24th district, and that he *was* an advocate for the enslavement of Kansas, and a supporter of *Buchanan!* "S," or perhaps P. more properly—is either grossly *ignorant* of what has been done by the politicians in this county for some years past, or is too *dishonest* to write a truthful history of the same. Unlike him I am no politician. I am a plain man, and propose, with your *permission*, to put in a *plain* and truthful statement, in opposition to his one-sided and unfair one.

I start out with the declaration, that the prominent men, who are now candidates in this county, the men acting with "S," whom he is supporting, whom he is defending, and in whose behalf, and for whose benefit he is writing, have done more "*bolting*" and more *cutting* and *slashing* against regularly nominated tickets, than twenty Dravo's or Irwin's have ever done.

To begin at the beginning, hearken to a brief history of the "true" men "S" calls upon you to aid:—Wm. Henry, six years ago, was overwhelmingly beaten in this county for the nomination as State Senator. Instead of acquiescing, like a "true" man, he listened to the seductive words of Wm. Montgomery, to become an independent *Democratic* candidate; and had it not been for a gentleman holding a seat on the Supreme Bench, who in full view, and in hearing of scores of Democrats and Republicans passing and repassing on the streets, literally *thrashed* the insane idea out of his mind, he would have bartered himself wholly away to those who were ready to take back the rebels with open arms. Two years ago he was the candidate of "S" and those who are now so savage on "bolters." He is their candidate now.

"S" says "Mr. Rutan has been a *uniform* and consistent Republican." *Eleven years* ago, Mr. Rutan having become a resident of the State but a few years before, and barely attained his majority, was a candidate for District Attorney. He was *defeated*, and with others, he forthwith organized a *third* party. He co-operated with D. L. J., in trying to defeat Hon. Agnew Duff, the regular nominee for Associate Judge. It is generally understood that he was *false* to the nominee for Clerk of the Courts, on the ticket with him three years ago, and it is notorious that he *toasted* the Democratic candidate for Sheriff in his own house, "as the next Sheriff," that he promised that his name should be *smuggled* into Republican tickets, and that he directed him to certain Republican "sore-heads," who were ready to aid him efficiently. By these and kindred means, the Republican candidate was slaughtered, and to this result, more than to all others, may be attributed the deplorable condition of the Republican party of Beaver county to-day. As a reward for Mr. Rutan's "bolting" proclivities, he has had *nine* years' of office, and "S" and his "true" Republicans want to give him *three* more.

Dr. M. Lawrence openly opposed Col. John Allison when he was first a candidate for Congress. The next year he fought Mr. William McCallister and others on the ticket—friends of Col. A.—and came within a few votes of defeating them. When Col. A. was last a candidate, he again resisted his election—wrote confidential letters to some of his intimate friends, urging them to "give the fat Col. a dig," at the same time he went against our regular nominees for Sheriff, Register, Recorder, Clerk of Courts, &c., and with his relative—Mr. T. K.—(who presumed to catechise Mr. Dravo at the New Brighton meeting,) Wm. Henry and others, sought to crush the Beaver *Argus*, because its editors would not join with them in a fusion with the Democrats in opposition to the regular ticket. It is generally believed, that he aided *privately* in slaughtering the Republican candidate for Sheriff three years ago, and I have now in my possession letters, addressed by him from time to time to a prominent Democratic leader in this county, proffering aid to defeat the nominees of his own party. Mr. L. may be regarded as the father of all the "bolters." He has held office for twenty years, eleven on the Bench, and "S." and his "true" men of the party will leave nothing undone to give him five years more as an additional reward for his herculean labors in the "bolting" business.

John Boyles and C. K. Chamberlin were largely engaged in "coquetting" with Hon. Wm. Montgomery a few years ago, and assisted very materially in bringing out a candidate in opposition to the regular Republican nominee.

J. P. Martin was understood at the time to be with his brother-in-law, D. L. J——, in the raid on Judge Duff, and it is charged by his neighbors that he assisted privately in the defeat of Shields for Sheriff.

Dr. McKinney was a leading spirit in the attempt to defeat the Republican nominee for Clerk. R. S. Imbrie is believed to have been engaged in the same labor of love, and it would not be uncharitable to suppose that he was in the Judge Duff expedition with his brother, a few years previously.

There, Mr. Editor, are a few specimen "bricks" of the "*true* men of the party" that "S" desires you to aid. What do you think of them? Would the old, consistent GAZETTE be true to its past history if it "aided" men like these, who, upon so many occasions, have stabbed the party to which they were allied, to strike down a man like John F. Dravo, who has given his time, his money, his talents, in building up the Republican party, whose only fault has been, if fault it be, to refuse to vote for an incompetent or dishonest man when he found such on the ticket.

I am no "bolter." I am not a "Liberal." I have taken no part thus far in the contest between Messrs. Dravo and Rutan. But I am in favor of honest, square, manly dealing, even in politics. I protest solemnly against one set of men like Henry, Lawrence, Rutan & Co., being upheld, defended and rewarded for party infidelity, and another set like Dravo, Irwin and others reviled, misrepresented and punished although not quarter so guilty as those first named.

If "bolting" is a crime now, it was also on the occasions above alluded to. If men are to be paid for bolting, let all be paid alike. If any are to be punished, let the punishment be meted out impartially.

FAIR PLAY.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Thanking you for your courtesy, I wish to call your attention to a typographical error in the printing of my communication of the 11th inst., in this morning's GAZETTE, which I will thank you to have corrected by your own note or the publication of this.

The types make me say, "Now I think I am the leading Republican of New Brighton and the county generally."

By referring to my manuscript you will find the correct reading to be—which I intended to say—viz.:

"Now, I think that I *and* the leading Republicans of New Brighton and the county generally know the character and strength," &c., &c.

I, you know, am not of New Brighton; and I have no wish to cover either my place of residence or my name, or to assume anything above an humble private in the ranks of the Republican party.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JAMES PATTERSON.
BEAVER FALLS, May 14, 1872.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

WHEN the Boston *Globe* says "lacking the requisite thickness" it means "too thin." The *Globe* is excruciatingly original.

THE African M. E. General Conference now in session in Baltimore numbers among its leading members some of our leading local colored ministers.

"BLOOD" is an unfortunate battle cry for a "general happiness" party but they of the Woodhull-Claflin—Blood convention propose to rally under that inspiring call.

SIR CHARLES LYELL calculates that the entire continent of North America will be washed away into the ocean in four and a half millions of years. And yet the people are serene.

THE figure is not a very elegant one but the Woman's *Journal* cannot be mistaken when it remarks, that the recognition of God in the Constitution is "as much out of place in that document as it would be in a written plan for a machine for spinning and weaving."

PROF. BLOT now champions female suffrage, although indirectly, by saying that woman's specialty is not in the cooking line. Thus sadly one by one, do those who prate about woman's sphere, see their strong arguments disappear before the advance of a higher civilization.

MURDERS and suicides and such like pleasant episodes so frequently mark New York's day doings, that the *Tribune* has at last been compelled to devote a special department, under the suggestive heading "Local Crime," for the record of these exciting incidents in the Metropolis.

THE LATEST STRIKE around town is that of the laborers, for our builders. They want $2.50 per day and many of them are "out," although the movement thus far is not unanimously concurred in. The contractors say the strikers may continue "out"—of work, as their places will be supplied.

TIMES ARE CHANGED, and with them men's opinions. Dr. Curry, a prominent Southern fire eating member of Congress from Alabama before the war and who was a zealous defender of slavery on scriptural grounds, is now occupying a Virginia pulpit, and the special champion of Sunday Schools for colored children.

THE NEW YORK *Commercial Advertiser* says of its "dear old friends, the Blairs," who fixed things at Cincinnati, "as the Lord did not see fit to afflict us with the plagues of Egypt, we should, on the principle that He chastens in proportion as He loves, accept the Blair calamity as a proof of how much more tenderly He loves us than he did the Egyptians.

EVERY MEMBER of the Chicago Relief Society is endeavoring to follow out the paternal injunction of the elder Weller, to "beware of the vidders" as the friends of these females in Chicago have called a mass meeting, by which they hope to crush out the society. The "vidders" allege that the money and supplies for the sufferers, of whom they are chief, have not been properly distributed.

ALL THE reports from foreign lands indicate that emigration to this country will be remarkably active this season. Already it has commenced in Ireland, and there is a wholesale exodus. Russia will furnish a proportionate complement, and in the German States the "emigration excitement" has reached extraordinary proportions; especially is this the case in Schleswig-Holstein, from which a correspondent writes, "whole villages are being emptied; the people are selling homes and lands at ruinous prices. A village with good land in my district has only three families left in it, and they go in a week or two. This mania is fast spreading to Posen and East Prussia. Hundreds camp out at the railway stations, waiting for the train to convey them away; many of the villages are even now decimated." Western lands will be looking up this season.

A Last Word from Mr. Cooper to Mr. Atkinson.

EDWARD ATKINSON, ESQ.: I am quite content with the result of our controversy, especially as you are magnanimous enough to "acknowledge the corn." But I cannot refrain from giving you a little more light upon your proposed speculation of transporting grain on steel barges from St. Louis, Cairo, and the tributaries of the Mississippi to New Orleans, or indeed of the adaptability of metallic bottoms for this trade under any circumstances. I am advised by the owners of the iron steamer Valley Forge, built for the express purpose of carying grain from St. Louis to New Orleans, that they were compelled to abandon the trade for the reason that the damages claimed amounted to more than the whole freight for each trip, owing to the "sweating" of the iron and consequent damaging of the grain. The conditions of the climate and all experience are against your project. When an attempt was made, in 1850, or thereabout, to ship corn from New Orleans to New York, the cargo on arrival was so hot, the shipment being in bulk, that the laborers engaged in the work of unloading could scarcely endure the effect of the heat upon their feet as they stood in the grain. I believe only one cargo of wheat has ever been successfully sent to Europe from St. Louis. There are so many parallels of latitude to cross in making the voyage, such extremes of temperature to encounter, that the two great destroyers—heat and moisture—have ample time and opportunity to complete the work of destruction. The idea of exporting wheat by way of the Mississippi, Gulf, and ocean is entirely chimerical, and will continue to be so, until the many and stubborn obstacles hitherto met with can be vanquished by applied science. Some years ago a grand scheme of forwarding wheat from St. Louis to New Orleans by wooden barges was inaugurated, amid a highly sensational blare of trumpets, but it proved a miserable failure. The barges had no pecuniary value at the end of the trip. It would have cost more than to build new ones to tow them back against the current, because the Mississippi did not run both ways at once, and the unlucky barges had to be turned over to the tender mercies of the wood-chopper for fire-wood.

I intimated in a former letter, that I might review your *Atlantic Monthly* essay on "The Visible and Unvisible in Protection," but I have reason to believe that my friend, Mr. D. H. Mason, proposes to relieve me of that duty, in *The Chicago Bureau*, shortly; and I, therefore, most willingly waive my purpose in his favor, as a more capable disputant.

JAMES M. COOPER.
Pittsburgh, May 13, 1872.

"THIS matter of a possible candidate for President, in case Grant withdraws, has been a matter of whisper. We propose to make it a matter of spoken words. Our President is not a heathen god nor a Persian Kahn. He is one of us; he belongs to us; he lives in glory or dies in infamy precisely as he is true or false to his mission. The Virginia gentleman, George Washington; the Tennessee or North Carolina bushwhacker, Andrew Jackson; the rail splitter, Abraham Lincoln, divided the honors of a grateful nation, because they were true to their country. It is a supreme pleasure that the same people who elected Grant have also the right to criticise and censure him. We are for him for President against the field, against all incomers; but we are free to say (freer than Mr. Postmaster General Creswell's organ, the Baltimore *American*, a few days ago,) that if it is necessary for him to get out of the way to save this country from the rebel Democracy, we shall ask him to do so; and when we do he will have already anticipated us. In other words the Republic must be saved, and before God we believe to-day that the best if not the only man to lead us to victory now is the same quiet soldier who led us to victory against the rebellion. All considerations demand his re-election. His record in peace is not less brilliant than his record in war. We should be stamped with ingratitude to the last syllable of recorded time if ever we forgot Ulysses S. Grant."—*Phila. Press.*

EACH day this country becomes a greater bugbear to the employers of labor in Europe. America is the threat on every workman's lips from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean. In Italy there is now a great cry of alarm at the *exodus*. The increasing tendency to emigrate shows itself most strongly in the provinces of Genoa and Turin, which many of the peasantry are leaving in the hope of bettering their condition. In the Calabrias the desire to go is even stronger. Although the price of labor has of late years been considerably raised, it is still miserably low. The state of agriculture is terribly backward, and the proprietors lack energy and capital to turn their land to valuable account. Did they possess these there would be ample and well-remunerated employment for the thousands now leaving the country. A good hand does not now earn more than thirty to thirty-five American cents daily, and even at that rate his work is not constant. This is only one of the many causes which makes peace so essential to Italian progress and prosperity.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DE PROFUNDIS.

Shades of despair were falling fast,
As through our native land there passed,
A "party" dressed not over nice,
Whose banner bore the strange device,
Anythingtobeatgrant!

Its brow was sad; its eye below
Wept like Niobe's in her woe,
And like despair's straw catching rung
The accents of that quersome tongue,
Anythingtobeatgrant!

Throughout the land it saw content
Wrought by the Hero-President;
Below, the dread Salt river shone,
And from its lips escaped a groan:
Anythingtobeatgrant!

"Try not the Pass-ive," old ones croon,
"'Tain't worth a wornout picayune:
The saline torrent is deep and wide"—
And loud that desperate voice replied,
Anythingtobeatgrant!

"Oh, stay," Columbia said, "and rest;
Quit politics—go farm the West"—
A tear stood in his bloodshot eye,
But still it answered with a sigh,
Anythingtobeatgrant!

Beware of George Wilkes and his weak branch
Beware the ballot's avalanche!
Thus spake the people from good-will,
A voice replied far down the hill,
Anythingtobeatgrant!

On 'lection day when the Union busies
Itself to re-elect Ulysses,
And does the job with votes to spare,
A voice yells through the Autumn air,
Anythingtobeatgrant!

A corpse deep buried in the ground,
The 'Lectoral College fellows found,
Still grasping in its cuchred hand
That platform hard to understand,
Anythingtobeatgrant!

There 'neath the river cold and salted,
Lifeless and carrion-food it halted,
And freemen hear as they rejoice,
A cry wrung from a passive voice,
Anythingtobeatgrant!

—*Albany Journal.*

Sickness of Forty Years' Duration Cured.

The cure related below is one of a very remarkable kind, on account of its long duration, and is well worthy of the attention of all those who may be afflicted with chronic disease of any kind, showing clearly that all such cases can be cured. It is that of Jacob Wagner, a respectable farmer, aged 63 years, of New Sewickley township, who has been in gradually failing health for a period of about forty years. The disease manifested itself by a continued cough and a wasting state of health, which, about the beginning of last October, culminated in an attack which showed that the lungs were becoming seriously affected. Mr. Wagner, in this state of his case, applied to Dr. Keyser, of this city, who, by a system of medicine of a restorative kind, has completely cured him and restored him to a state of health to which he has been a stranger for many long and weary years. His cure is thorough and complete, and evinces an amount of skill and perseverance in the treatment of such cases, by Dr. Keyser, which is rarely if ever attained in a life time. The cure was chiefly effected by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, and is another of the many instances of the wonderful restorative power of that medicine. In the cure of every disease of long standing, especially those in which the pulmonary organs and the blood are deteriorated.

Dr. Keyser's office is at 167 Liberty street, in the rear of his Drug Store, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday's at night.

A treatise on Lung Diseases sent wherever it is wanted.

HOW NOT TO DIE.

Thousands fall a prey to disease not because the maladies that affect them are necessarily fatal, but because they lack the requisite amount of active vitality to make a valiant resistance to the enemy. It is a wise precaution to keep the body always in a state of defence—always prepared to "fend off" the germs of epidemic and other disorders, and to baffle the evil influence of damp miasma and sudden thermometrical changes. There is no difficulty in doing this. It is a fact as well authenticated as that two and two make four, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted to this purpose, and for the simple reason that its invigorating and regulating properties are superior to those of any other medicine in the world. During the twenty years that it has been in general use, ample opportunities have been afforded to compare its medicinal properties with those of other preparations claiming to be of a similar class, and the result has been its adoption by the American people as the standard tonic of the age, its introduction into every civilized portion of the western hemisphere, and an annual sale which dwarfs into insignificance the demand for all its would-be competitors.

The record upon which its popularity rests is a curiosity in medical literature, for it includes an almost unlimited variety of human ailments and disabilities. In fact, no other remedy possesses such a variety of hygienic virtues, and it is to these characteristics that it owes its prestige as a household medicine.

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RHEUMATISM AND GOUT REMEDY,
The finest and best preparation known.
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Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

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Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
TTHS

The Gardner Fire Extinguisher.
The Ed. Journal of the Franklin Institute, April, 1872, says: "The Gardner Extinguisher seems to us to be well worthy of commendation, inasmuch as it combines all the good qualities of other machines with the special advantages of greater convenience of form, security of the stop-cocks from the action of the materials employed and of the perfect control of the stream of gas, and we can indorse it as the most practical of any yet made public."
The Gardner is rapidly superseding the old-fashioned extinguishers.
REFERENCES—IN PHILADELPHIA: Baldwin Locomotive Works, Managers House of Refuge, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, Wm. P. Clyde & Co., Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company. IN PITTSBURGH: C. G. Hussey & Co., Evans, Dalzell & Co., Hubbard, Lippincott, Bakewell & Co., steamer Exporter, steamer Western.
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75 Water street, Pittsburgh.
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Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country or Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper, Sheet Iron Work.
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SILKS! SILKS!
Japanese Silks—all colors and qualities.
Black Silks of the celebrated Lyons make.
JAPANESE STRIPES,
Japanese Plaids,
Black Alpacas,
A LARGE STOCK, VERY CHEAP.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
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FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
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Gossamer, Gauze and Lisle Thread Shirts—long and short sleeves.
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Silk Shirts and Drawers—all grades.
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The Star Shirt, open back and front.
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An elegant assortment of Neck Wear. New Spring and Summer Styles just out.
Plain, Hem and Hemstitched
HANDKERCHIEFS.
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Real and Imitation Balbriggan, Fancy and Plain Lisle and British at bargain prices.
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my2

NEW SPRING GOODS.
We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of
BLACK SILKS
Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDENS
IN CHOICE STYLES,
MOHAIRS
AT OLD PRICES.
Shawls and Scarfs,
LINENS, TOWELS,
Prints, Cassimeres,
And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.
☞ Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.

C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
OFFER
Best Stock in the City
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD STREET.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
ap16:p44

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLINERY GOODS
In all the Latest Novelties,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Hats and Bonnets,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
Lace Goods, Embroideries,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
WHITE GOODS.
DOLLY VARDEN
Skirts and Bustles.
Hair Rolls, Switches and Chignons,
Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.

Elegant Stock
LADIES' SUITS
AT
BOGGS & BUHL'S.
ONE CASE
WHITE LAWN SUITS,
Handsomely Trimmed with Overskirts and Basques, at $4.50.
Buff Suits, $4.50. | Drab Suits, $4.50.
Large Stock FINE SUITS, very attractive styles and Prices.
WONDERFUL BARGAINS IN
Fine Black Hernanis.
ALSO, LARGE LOT FINE MESH
Black Grenadines,
Pure Silk and Wool, at one-half the cost of importation.
A GREAT BARGAIN IN
Black and White Satin Stripe
ALPACAS,
AT 25 CENTS.
BLACK MOHAIR LUSTRES,
Very Fine at 40c, cheap and under value.
New Japanese Silks,
Received every day per express, choicest styles, and Lowest Prices of the season.
LACE JACKETS,
Tourist Parasols.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal St., Allegheny.
my11-THSM

NEW GOODS.
Macrum & Carlisle,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have just opened New and Elegant Styles
OF
Gimps, Fringes, Buttons,
Ribbons, Scarfs, Ties, Bows,
New styles Veils, Collars and Setts,
1,000 Pieces of Hamburgs, best makes,
Made Up Muslin Undergarments,
Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas,
Men's, Childrens' and Ladies' Underwear
Parasols, Fans, Hair Goods,
Fancy Articles and Notions.
Every Article at Lowest Possible Prices.
mh28-TTHS

ANDERSON
SASH
BALANCE.
Builders' and Contractors' attention is called to this improved Sash Balance. It is more desirable and less expensive than the old style of cord and weights. It will not get out of order, and can be attached to any window-frame. Call and examine the invention at the
PITTSBURGH OFFICE,
70 SMITHFIELD STREET
J. S. BELL,
ap23:m26 AGENT.

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors, dry and in oil.
OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456, and 458 REBECCA SRREET.
We call the attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a purer "Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and forfeit the price of the package if containing the least adulteration.
ja22-146

79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.
mh5:m

J. Weaver & Co.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
Mellon's New Iron Front Building,
(Opposite New City Hall.)
116 SMITHFIELD STREET.
ap2-TTHS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIALTIES
FOR
Saturday and Monday
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
12 YARDS FOR $1.00,
DOLLY VARDEN PRINTS,
A LARGE LOT, BEST QUALITY.
AT 37½ CENTS,
Japanese Silks.
AT 44 CENTS,
Japanese Silks.
AT 50 CENTS,
Japanese Silks.
AT 62½ CENTS,
Japanese Silks.
AT 15 CENTS,
Japanese Cloths.
AT 18¾ CENTS,
Japanese Cloths.
AT 25 CENTS,
Japanese Cloths.
Will open on Monday a large lot of DOLLY VARDEN CHINTZE at 25c., former price 75c., beautiful styles, at
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

HERNANIS,
LADIES' SUITS,
HERNANIS,
LADIES' SUITS,
HERNANIS,
LADIES' SUITS,
HERNANIS,
LADIES' SUITS,
HERNANIS,
LADIES' SUITS,
HERNANIS,
LADIES' SUITS,
Mammoth Stock
OF
BOTH THESE.
Unheard Of Prices,
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
my11-d&W

New Establishment.
Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES,
RANGES, GRATES.
Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.
COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.
The New Cone Furnace,
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JAMES OLD,
No. 193 Liberty Street,
fe10:b29-TTH&S PITTSBURGH, PA.

BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2 1-2, and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

Notice to Architects.
$210.00 IN PREMIUMS.
PLANS WANTED.
For LOCKS and DAMS upon the KASKASKIA RIVER, so as to improve the same up to New Athens, St. Clair county, Illinois, a distance of seventy-five miles from the mouth of said river.
Any person wishing to furnish plans, &c., and desiring any further information, can obtain the same by addressing
Kaskaskia River Navigation Company,
CHESTER, RANDOLPH COUNTY,
ap27:q15 ILLINOIS.

OTIS Safety Hoisting Machinery.
Otis Brothers & Co.,
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
348 Broadway, New York.
PASSENGER ELEVATORS FOR HOTELS, OFFICE BUILDINGS, STORES, APARTMENTS AND PRIVATE HOUSES.
The only machine in use combining perfect safety with smoothness, noiselessness, rapidity of movement, and the greatest economy in the use of fuel.
Safety Hoisting Machinery for Merchandise and Freight, for Stores, Manufactories, Furnaces and Mines.
LOCAL REFERENCES.—Monongahela House, Pittsburgh; Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., Pittsburgh; Wm. Haslage & Co., Pittsburgh; S. S. Marvin & Co., Pittsburgh; Wm. Semple, Allegheny City; Dewey, Vance & Co., Wheeling, West Virginia.
fe20-15-TTHS

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
MAY, 1872.
NEW CARPETS,
Second Arrival.
FINEST STYLES OF THE SEASON.
All grades of INGRAIN and other CHEAP CARPETS at Very Low Prices.
Tapestry and Body Brussels
In the Finest Styles to be Found in any Market.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue,
fe15

HOUSE CLEANING
Develops the need of new
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Mattings,
WINDOW SHADES, &c.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
ARE DAILY OPENING THE
Largest Stock and Finest Selection
Of all grade goods ever shown in this market.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., fitted and laid in a skillful manner.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
ap6

CARPETS.
M'Farland & Collins,
Are now receiving their Spring Stock of VELVETS, BODY and TAPESTRY BRUSSELS in Newest Styles. THREE-PLY, TWO-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS in great variety. The new Floor Cloth, LINOLEUM, same as used in City Hall, in various designs. An examination of our very large stock requested.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
No. 71 and 73 FIFTH AVENUE.
mh8

CARPETS.
I HAVE NOW IN STORE
All New Styles
Wiltons,
Axminsters,
Velvets,
Brussels,
Tapestries,
English and American
Oil Cloths,
Linoleum,
Matting and Mats.
HENRY M'CALLUM,
51 Fifth Avenue,
mh11:m36 ABOVE WOOD STREET.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We have opened for the SPRING TRADE the largest and best assorted stock of
PHILADELPHIA CARPETS,
Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware, in the United States.
Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
Celebrated American Washer
PRICE, $5.50.
OVER 13,00 SOLD IN SIX MONTH.
Terms: Carpets, 60 Days.
All other goods 30 Days, Net.
fe13-k41

HATS AND CAPS.
JUST RECEIVED.
NEW STOCK

HATS AND CAPS,
AT
PALMER'S,
No. 149 and 151 Wood Street.
We have opened our NEW ROOMS, 149 and 151 WOOD STREET, with the Largest Stock of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever offered in Pittsburgh.
mh9:m36

MERCHANT TAILORS.
THOMAS SCANDRETT & CO.,
(Successors to J. BOOBYER, JR., & Co.)
Merchant Tailors,
AND DEALERS IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Sign of the Bee Hive,
225 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ap19:p80

Jas. Gallagher's
MERCHANT TAILORING
Establishment,
No. 10 SIXTH STREET, (late St. Clair.)
It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as to the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Muhlanbring, an experienced Cutter and superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, chosen from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York.
mh9:m36

COAL AND COKE.
CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville railroad, Pennsylvanania railroad, Allegheny Valley railroad.

MEDICAL.
DR. WHITTIER,
No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa
A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.
Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self-evident that a Physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicines sent everywhere.
Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M.
MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!
"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.
Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
LOCAL SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON
JAY COOKE, McCULLOUGH & CO.,
LONDON.

Letters of Credit for Travelers issued, available throughout Europe. Passports obtained.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
☞Collections made.

Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
819 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1872.

The condition of the money affairs of Pittsburgh undergo but little change, and the status is not altogether as comfortable as it might be. The bank reserves are considerably lower than they were sixty days ago, and as these institutions find it necessray to contract their loans at a time when business is expanding, a scarcity of money is the natural result. A few days may alter this, and bring about all the change that can be desired. With the rise of gold, currency has always become more abundant, and the banks more liberal in their discounts. The fear of a foreign war makes gamblers in stocks more cautious and careful, unwilling to go any great lengths in forestalling the market. This will have a salutary effect in making money plenty, and keeping down the rates of interest, all of which is of much vital importance to the manufacturer, the producer, and the laboring man. There could nothing occur that would be so disastrous to railroad stocks, and bonds, and the like securities, as a foreign war. The markets of Europe would be closed up against them, and what is already there, would at once be sent home, and disposed of for foreign account, without regard to price. We opine that this is one of the reasons that take such men as J. Edgar Thompson to Europe, at the present time, to superintend negotiations in person. The outlook so far as peace with both England and Spain are concerned, it must be confessed, it is not altogether pleasant, and there is no class of the community takes the hint quicker, or smells the battle further off, than does the stock jobber, or the money shark. A war with Spain would not be any hurt to the trade of the country; on the whole it would most likely prove beneficial, as it would give us Cuba, and to a great extent put an end to smuggling in that locality. It would also open up a way to our Government to possess itself of San Domingo, and the balance of the West Indies, which our people look upon as belonging to themselves.

In regard to city trade, there is considerable doing; orders are coming in pretty steadily, notwithstanding the advance in prices. Iron, although heavy in weight, goes off lively. Pig metal that sold at the commencement of the year, for $[illegible] per ton, now brings $55 readily, and [illegible] running night and day. [illegible] leading firm, informs us [illegible] difficulty in keeping up [illegible] orders, although they have as fine and extensive an establishment, as is to be found in this country. The advance in iron being nearly one hundred per cent., it requires almost double the amount of capital it did six months ago, to do the same amount of business in weight of material. As, for instance, a firm that then did a business on a capital of $100,000 now requires double that amount to carry them along. This is another reason why the local demand for loans is greater now than they at this season of the year generally have been.

The Glass business is active and orders are flowing in freely. Soda ash, which, as regards cost, is the principal material used in the manufacture of glass, has advanced from 3 to 4¾c per lb, which has caused quite an advance in the price of glass.

The Grocery trade is very animated, and some of our large dealers report business more active than it has been for some time past.

In stocks and bonds the market is dull and transactions light. We note sales of

Citizens' National Bank, at	71
Allegheny County 5s	77½
Allegheny seven per cent bonds offered at	96

The money markets east are quiet and easy.

The Boston *Post*, of Monday, says: Money matters show no variation since yesterday, in Boston. Strictly choice business paper, that every lender knows and wants, passes readily at very reasonable rates, say 7@7½ per cent. discount; good Boston double names 7¾@8. There is more or less paper considered sure to be paid by those who are acquainted, offering 8½.

Of the money market west the St. Louis *Democrat*, of Monday, says:

Money matters have been quiet all week. Counter business has been active enough, but discounts have been extremely slow, and a large quantity of money has accumulated idly on the hands of prominent banks.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday, says: The wheat speculation got a temporary set back this morning, and fell about 4c per bushel at one time, though it partly recovered afterwards. It is estimated that there must now be near a million dollars deposited in the Corn Exchange Bank as margins, and the more the market fluctuates, no matter whether the general tendency of prices is up or down, the larger is this accumulation of margins, and the more it helps the bull side, because the money is loaned out again on grain receipts as collaterals. Thus the very money deposited by the bears as margin goes to strengthen their antagonists. Chicago is characteristically a bull market, and this is perhaps one of the inducing causes.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., Brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1881	116⅝	116⅝
5-20—1862	113¼	113⅜
" 1864	113⅜	113¼
" 1865	113¾	114⅛
" 1865 new	115⅝	115¼
" 1867	116⅝	116½
" 1868	116⅝	115¼
10-40s	110⅜	110¼
Currency 6's	116¼	116¼
Gold	114	113⅞
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97⅞	97⅛
Do Scrip	92½	—
Erie	68¾	68⅝
Harlem	126	125½
Fort Wayne	—	96½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	92
Rock Island	112¾	111⅝
Wabash	—	75½
Union Pacific	38⅞	38⅝
Ohio & Missisippi	49½	48¾
Pacific Mail	85½	86
West. Union Telegraph	—	75¼
Adams Express	98½	98¾
American Express	74½	75
U. S. Express	79½	78½
Wells, Fargo	86	87¾
Penna. Central	58	58
Penna. Allotments	57¾	57⅞
Reading R. R.	59⅜	59¼
Camden & Amboy	126	126½
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	41	41
Central Transportation	46	46
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	75	—
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	95	95¼
Lehigh Valley R. R.	—	59¼

NEW YORK, May 15, 1872.

Gold heavy during the forenoon; but rallied again later. The following was the range of prices: 114⅛, 113⅞, 114 and 113¾; closed steady at 113⅞@114. Loans from 1 to 6 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $58,000,000. Treasury disbursements $936,000. Governments very steady. The treasury bought three millions at 113.10 to 113.34. They will be paid for two-thirds in National Bank notes and one-third in legal tenders. Stocks appeared steady, with some improvement in Pacific Mail, Western Union and Rock Island, but the general market was dull and firm all day, Pacific Mail heading the active list, opening at 86½ and sold down to 85½ before the first call. A large short interest in Pacific Mail, combined with the closing of transfer books for the election, has made stock very scarce for delivery, and as high as ⅜ was paid for use for one day. The market closed dull, with prices but little changed from the opening. Money commanded 6@7 in the morning, but closed easy at 5@6. State bonds dull and less firm.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons '81, 117¼; 5-20s of '62, 113¾; do '64, 113¼; do '65, 113⅞; do new, 115½; do '67, 116⅜; do '68, 116¼; 10-40s, 111⅛; currency, 6s, 116¼; new 5s, 111⅞.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 96; Tennessee, old, 70¾; do new, 70⅝; Virginia new, 55; do old, 50; North Carolina old, 36; do new 20¼.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 75⅜; Quicksilver, 41; Adams Express, 98¾; Wells-Fargo do, 87½; American Merchants Union do, 75; United States do, 79¼; Pacific Mail, 85½; New York Central, 97⅜; Scrip, 92¼; Erie, 69½; do preferred, 82½; Harlem, 125½; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 115; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern, 75¼; do preferred, 93½; Rock Island, 111¼; New Jersey Central, 109½; St. Paul, 60; do preferred 80; Wabash, 75¾; do preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 96½; Terre Haute, 23; do preferred, 50; Chicago & Alton, 115; do preferred, 116; Ohio & Mississippi, 48½; C., C. & C., 91½; Burlington & Quincy, 130; Lake Shore, 95¾; Panama, 37¼; Illinois Central, 136; Union Pacific, 38⅜; Central Pacific bonds, 102⅜; Union, 92½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107⅜.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1872.

ASHES—Unchanged. Common Soda, 5¼@6; nitrate, 5; refined, 6½@7; pearls, 11.

APPLES—In quiet and unchanged sales, mostly in small lots, at $5 to $6 per bbl for fair to prime, and $6,50 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 65 to 70 per gallon; prime to choice, 75@80.

BUTTER—With only a moderate demand and increased receipts the stock is accumulating and dealers show a stronger disposition to make liberal concessions to effect sales, and yet they cannot prevent the accumulation. The peddlars are fully supplying the stores, and, as the market men are doing very little in it, a dull market may be expected until prices get down to a point that will open up a shipping outlet. The principal receipts are solid packed, which buyers take very reluctantly, as they are still able to get nearly as much roll as will supply their wants. We can report sales of prime solid packed at 20 to 23, and choice roll at 25; grease at 7 to 7½.

BROOM CORN—Continues dull but prices are without quotable change; ranging from 5 to 8 cts, according to quality.

CHEESE—Is in good supply but with a steady demand prices are sustained; 12 to 13 for new Ohio Dairy and 15 to 16 for Goshen.

CARBON OIL—Is quoted by the car load at 19½@20 cts, and 2 to 3 cts additional for smaller lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5,50 ₩ case.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches (3 lb cans) $6,00 to $7 per case; Tomatoes $4,50@5; Corn, $5,50@7,00 according to quality and brand.

CEMENT—Louisville $2,50 to $2,75; Calcined Plaster $4,50; Cleveland white Lime, $2; eastern, $1,75.

COUNTRY BACON—Dull; Shoulders 4½ to 5 cts; Clear-sides 6 to 7 cts; Hams 8 to 9 cts. Country Lard, 7½ to 8.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continue dull. The country demand is falling off, and a number of our dealers, finding they cannot dispose of their stocks in the usual way, are endeavoring to job them off in lots to the city trade. This, together with the large offerings from the east, has been the means of forcing prices down still lower—choice halves, 9 to 9½; mixed, 7 to 7½; quarters, 6 to 6½. Apples are in light supply and prime, bright lots will bring more than peaches. We quote choice at 9½ to 10c; fair, 8 to 9c. Blackberries, 15 to 16. Pitted Cherries, 26 to 30; unpitted, 6 to 8.

EGGS—In fair supply and dull, and prices are barely maintained; we continue to quote at 15, though we did hear that there had been some sales at 14.

FEATHERS—No. 1 quoted at 75 wholesale, and 80 to 85 in a small way. Mixed Stock, 40 to 60 cts, according to quality.

FLOUR—Is a shade easier, under the influences of the odvices from Chicago, New York and other points, but there is no change in quotations. we continue to quote at $8,50 to $9,25 for fair to choice Spring wheat, and $9,50 to $10 for red winter. Rye Flour unchanged at $5,75 @6.

GRAIN—The grain markets are a shade weaker, under the influence of the reaction in the west, but there is no change to make in quotations. Wheat continues very scarce, and the mills are taking all the Winter that offers, within the range of quotations, $2,10 to $2,15 for red, and 3 to 5 cts additional for white, according to quality. At Chicago, prices are off 10 to 15 cents per bush, within the past two days, but there can be no decline here while the arrivals continue so meagre, and besides Spring wheat does not give satisfaction to millers in this section of the country. Oats may be quoted firm at 53 to 55 cents, free in elevator, for mixed to prime white. Shelled Corn is unchanged at 66 to 67 for mixed, and 68 to 70 for prime yellow. Ear Corn is quiet, and may be quoted at 62 to 63. Rye, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at $1. The season for Barley is almost over, and the demand is confined to small lots of choice bright Spring, which may be quoted at 80. Dark and common grades are very dull.

GROCERIES.—Coffee is reported strong, and prices are still tending upward, though the demand is light, and is likely to continue so, until after the 1st of July. Sugars are very firm, but unchanged. Choice New Orleans scarce, and very firm at the advances noted in our last report. Syrups quiet,— lower grades offering freely, and dull.

REFINED SUGARS. — Standard Hards, 13; A Coffee, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11½; C Yellow and Circle C, 11¼. These quotations are for straight brands.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 23½@24; Prime, 22½@23; Good, 22; Fair, 21¼. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 27; lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10¼; Good, 10; Fair, 9¼. Choice Porto Rico, 10½; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 75; Prime, 70; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 70; White Honey, 60; Havemeyer & Elder's, 60@62; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8½@9.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 25; Nutmegs, $1,25.

HAY—Is reported firmer, in consequence of diminished receipts, but the demand continues light, and prices are unchanged. Sales of baled reported at $27 to $30 for fair to prime, and $32 for choice.

HOMINY—Is unchanged at $4,50 to $5 per bbl.

OILS—No. 1, extra lard oil is quoted, in a jobbing way, at 78@80 and No. 2 at 60 to 62.

POTATOES—Continue dull and prices are weak and lower; sales, at 65 to 70 for fair to good, and 75 to 78 for prime Peach Blows.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8½@9cts per lb.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 7½cts; short rib, 8cts; clear, 8½cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10½@11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 11¼; do, canvased, 12. Lard; in tierces, 9¼; in kegs, 10½; in buckets, 11. Mess Pork, $14½. Dried Beef, 17½. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT—Is still quoted at $1,85 per bbl by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—There is still some inquiry for both Clover and Timothy seeds, and we can report sales in small lots at $6,25 to $6,50 for the former, and $3,25 to $3,50 for latter. Flaxseed $1,90 and scarce.

TALLOW—Rough 8½@9cts

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 89 to 90.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1872.

Trade was exceedingly dull to-day, so far as relates to refined, and furthermore, the prospects for an early improvement are not very bright. May was quoted at 23¾; and the same quotation was given for June, either first or last half. On the other hand crude was strong and tending upward; we can report sales of two lots of one thousand each—one at $3,95 and the other at $4—at the close holders were asking $4,05.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Eagle O W, acct. of R. Jennings	228
Eagle O W, acct, B S Duncan	468
Riverside O W, acct. T M Perry	74
" " " Burnett Store	80
Riverside O W, account T. P. Miller	74
Model O W, acct. J Bushnell	992
C. C. Beggs acct. T. P. Miller	74
Keystone O. W, acct. "	400
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell	320
Citizens O W, acct. Thos. King	852
Vesta O W, acct. T. P. Miller	234
American O W, acct. P. Hutchinson	536
Lilly O W, acct. G. W Hoff	456
Citizens' O W, acct. P Hutchinson	770
" " " Tack Bros	468
American O W, acct. B S Duncan	462
Total	6888

Cincinnati Iron Market.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—The demand is less active for pig iron, but the supply is light, and prices are well sustained. Malleable iron is dull, and, although list prices have not been reduced, there is considerable cutting, especially on sheet iron. The demand is fully equal to the current receipts, and prices are firm for pig iron. Malleable iron is in fair demand and steady, except sheet iron, which is offered at lower prices. We quote: Hot blast—No. 1 charcoal foundry per ton, $52@53, No. 2 do., $50,, forge, $48@50. Cold blast—Charcoal, $50@60; do. car wheel, $55 @65. Hot blast Stone coal—No. 1 foundry, $50 @52; No. 2 do., $47@50; forge, $44@48; blooms, $95@100. Scrap iron—Wrought, 2@2½c; do. cast, 1¼@1¾c.—*Gazette.*

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co., metal	7	Byers, McC & Co	2
Wm Smith	4	J Wood & Co	1
Rogers & B	2	Reese G & Co	1
Wharton Bros & Co.	2		
Total			19

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Graff B & Co	6	Isabella Furnace	9
J Woods, Son & Co	3		
Total			18

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

Shoenberger, B & Co	1	J Moorhead	9
Total			10

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1872.

CATTLE.

On Monday and Tuesday trade was quiet, but to-day, with an increased number of buyers and an improved demand, to-gether with a light supply, the market was unusually active and stronger, though prices are not as yet quotably higher. Philadelpeia and New York were both well represented, and in addition to these there was an unusually large number of country butchers in attendance, and at noon to-day there were no cattle in the pens unsold, and there were at this time plenty of buyers who did not begin to have all they wanted; in a word, it looked as if there were buyers for two cars where there was only one car on sale. We do not remember of having seen so many country buyers in attendance here for some time, and they all wanted cattle, and there is no question but what their presence had considerable influence in causing the animation above noted, and they produced a competition that was very encouraging for sellers and enabled them to close out quickly, and that, too, at full prices; a little competitioe is very desirable in the cattle trade, like every other branch of business, and with plenty of buyers and only an average supply, as was the case to-day, holders experienced no difficulty in closing out within the range of our quotatiods.

Prime, 1300 to 1500. Steers may be quoted at 6½ to 7 cts, and good 1,100 to 1200 averages at $6,25 to $6,50. Is is but proper to note that nice, small, fleshy steers, fat and smooth, are more inquired for, and sell more readily than heavy cattle, and this week 1,200 to 1,300 steers are selling more readily and at relatively better prices than 1,400 to 1,500 averages. Stock cattle in fair demand and may be quoted steady at 4½ to 5¼.

Following is a pretty full account of the sales since the date of our last report:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
14	14,650	5 80	32	38,100	6 60
8	9,740	6 80	6	7,520	6 85
Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:					
16	19,020	6 60	8	7,350	5 75
5	4,630	5 40	21	19,280	5 62
53	39,680	6 75	3	3,300	5 75
Sadler, Havens & Co:					
16	20,949	6 62	20	19,150	6 00
19	18,810	6 00	80	97,060	6 70
15	18,430	6 75	47	196,29	6 55
18	20,790	6 55	11	12,650	6 40
Holmes, Lafferty & Co, sold:					
4	4,100	6 70	3	3,530	6 75
58	58,300	6 15	35	29,630	5 20
17	19,700	6 35	16	19,420	6 50
3	2,850	6 00	16	19,580	6 40
32	39,050	6 30	35	38,460	6 30
17	16,890	5 70	77	106,790	7 12
Smith Watson & B, sold:					
15	17,790	6 45	51	62,260	6 45
16	21,420	6 35	15	18,530	6 55
17	13,840	6 30	17	21,120	6 00
19	20,860	6 00	12	16,780	6 75
18	22,570	6 40	17	21,960	6 30
17	19,920	6 00	2	2,500	6 00

SHEEP.

The operations in sheep, thus far this week, have been comparatively light, but the supply is only fair, and the indications, at this writing, are that they will all change hands at about last week's prices, possibly on ⅛ to ¼ off, unless the arrivals should increase largely, which is not likely. The offerings are mainly shorn, and quotations may be fairly given as follows: 75 to 80 lbs, 5 to 5½; 85 to 90 lbs, 5¾ to 6; 95 to 100 lbs, 6¼ to 6½. Shippers are nearly all taking clipped in preference to wool sheep, and, in consequence, the former are selling more readily, and that, too, at better prices relatively, than the latter; and, furthermore, the wool sheep now offering, are mainly very common, in point of quality, and salesman report that they are hard to sell; this being the case, we would advise farmers to take the wool off, before sending their sheep to market, for the reason already stated. Shippers allege that prices are higher here relatively than in the east; that the eastern mutton markets are dull, but the probability is that they will take all the sheep on sole within the next forty-eight hours, within the range of our quotatations—they will buy on prospect, in expectation of better markets next week, and we hope if they do, that their expectations will be fully realized.

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hazlewood & Black, sold:					
417	34,390	5 50	295	17,869	6 15
215	18,330	6 25	297	19,150	6 50
100	9,200	6 00	589	58,610	6 50
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
298	24,070	6 87	225	20,070	6 50
204	17,540	5 00	45	3,910	6 00
220	19,060	6 00	121	9,600	6 00
112	8,070	7 50	110	10,830	6 35
Holmes L. & Co., sold:					
102	8,090	6 25	97	10,680	6 60
100	8,420	5 87	219	18,430	6 10
108	9,830	6 30	107	9,810	6 15
130	12,310	6 30	328	25,250	7 50
94	6,050	4 62	210	18,300	6 00
Smith, W & B sold:					
145	per head	7 10	353	32,060	5 60

HOGS.

Trade was better yesterday and to-day, than it was Saturday and Monday, and with increased demand, from New York and Philadelphia, the market is firmer, and prices a shade higher; we now quote Philadelphia hogs at $,65 to $4,72 and Yorkers at $4,20 to $4,20. Stock hogs are in fair request, and we can report some few sales at $4.75 to 5cts. Following embraces most of the sales during the past three doys:

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
55	12,780	4 65	57	12,570	4 25
111	28,200	4 55	85	19,580	4 20
28	5,610	4 15	84	17,360	4 37
214	58,240	4 30	51	11,910	4 40
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
93	22,650	4 65	105	23,370	4 20
178	45,580	4 70	171	44,790	4 67
287	70,060	4 60	51	13,000	4 65
90	21,460	4 40	59	15,820	4 20
57	12,520	4 35	20	4,980	4 65
111	24,760	4 45	113	23,730	4 45
261	67,630	4 40	250	46,880	4 35
31	8,090	4 60	27	8,050	4 60
64	14,720	4 25	50	16,600	4 30
44	10,450	4 90	50	12,280	4 70
61	12,410	4 30			
J. D. Ulery sold:					
13	2,050	4 60	17	2,980	4 30
28	8,780	4 60	29	4,800	4 25
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
25	5,330	4 40	41	7,730	4 15
52	8,160	4 50	27	5,740	4 15
104	24,680	4 66	52	12,480	4 20
106	26,910	4 65	14	30,090	4 65
63	13,710	4 15	50	12,820	4 15
51	11,910	4 40	84	17,360	4 37
50	13,440	4 60	10	1,480	4 75
31	3,830	5 00	76	12,210	4 20
40	5,640	4 25	28	3,240	4 75
35	6,430	4 25	7	1,670	4 50
9	1,560	4 20	22	5,010	4 50
78	13,930	4 30	18	2,530	4 25
Smith, W & B sold:					
61	12,740	4 05	34	6,900	4 15
15	3,450	4 20	26	5,200	4 25
27	7,780	4 25	18	3,220	4 75

Boston Wool Market.

The wool market has ruled very quiet during the past week, and the sales foot up much smalley than last reported. In fact, with a stringent money market, a slack demand for goods and declining prices for wool on the other side of the Atlantic, buyers ara not disposed to operate beyond their immediate requirements. Such of them as are temporarily supplied are now holding off for developments in regard to the tariff and the probable cost of the new clip. Holders, on the other hand, are free sellers, and those of them who are receiving large invoices of foreign are disposed to make a little concession in order to realize promptly.

Prices have been gradually settling down, and must be quoted lower for nearly all descriptions. The decline from the highest point ranges from 7 to 15c ₩ lb, the greatest falling off being on pulled wools. But it is hardly probable that wool values will fall to a much lower range than the present, especially if the indications of a speedy easing off in the money market are realized, and gold continues to advance. Thus far this advance has been about offset by the prospect of 10 ₩ cent. reduction in the tariff rates.

The latest dispatches from San Francisco do not confirm the previous reports of a sharp decline in the California markets. Choice lots of Northern are still quoted at 52@53 c. gold, but buyers are not operating freely.

Sales of the week foot up about 200,000 lbs of domestic, and 400,000 lbs foreign. Included in the former are 5,000 lbs XX Michigan fleece at 80c, 8,000 lbs X do. 75c; 40,000 lbs mixed Ohio and Virginia on private terms; 1,000 lbs medium Western, 79c; 18,000 lbs Colorado, 43c; 13,000 scoured. 95c@$1,12.

In domestic pulled, sales of 15,000 lbs eastern super at 80c; 5,000 lbs do 75c; 3,000 do 80@85c; 5,000 lbs do 75@85c; 7,000 lbs western and super and extra 70@75c; 1,000 lbs extra 70c; 2,000 lbs do 80c; 1,000 extra (short staple) 62½c; 2,000 lbs do 72½c; 5,000 lbs super 75c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 15—5 P. M.—Consols: Money 93; account 93¼; 5-20s of '62, 89¾; '65, 91; '67, 93; 10-40s 89.

FRANKFORT, May 15.—5-20s of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, May 15.—Rentes 54f 65c.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—Cotton strong; middling upland 11@11⅛d. Red amber wheat 12s6d. Flour 28s@28s6d. Corn 29s3d.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Cotton firm; middling upland 23⅞c. Flour heavy; superfine western and State $7,20@7,40; common to good extra $7,65@8,20; good to choice $8,25@9,10; extra Ohio $8,15@10,40; St. Louis $8,65@12,50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 90c. Wheat heavy; No. 2 Chicago Spring in store $1,71; afloat $1,73; choice No. 2 Milwaukee in store $1,74. Rye dull; western $1,03. Barley heavy; common Canada $1,05. Malt unchanged. Corn heavy; common western mixed 75@75½c; old 75½@77c. Oats heavy, western 56@58c; Ohio 58@61c. Eggs in good demand; western 14½@15½c. Hay firm; shipping $1,80@1,90. Hops steady; 25@65c for 1871; 10@30c for 1870; 10@15c for 1869; 8@12c for 1868. Leather dull; 28@30c. Wool quiet; unwashed 57@59c; superfine pulled 76c; Texas 47½. Coffee firm; Rio 14½@17¼c. Sguar firm; fair to good refining 8⅜@9c; Cuba 8½@9¼. Molasses dull; New Orleans 63@75c. Rice quiet; 8¾ @9c. Crude petroleum 13½@13⅝c; refined 24c. Pork quiet; new mess $13,75@13,80; prime mess $13,00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats more active; hams 8¾@10⅞c; shoulders 5⅝c; middles firm; long clear 7⅝c. Lard quiet; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@ 9½c; kettle 9⅝c. Butter quiet; new 28@31c. Cheese unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Flour: demand light; holders firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota $8,50@10,00. Wheat held firmly; red $2,15. Rye dull; $1,00. Corn in fair demand; yellow 78c; mixed western 74@75c; June 73@74c. Oats unchanged. Provisions dull. Mess pork $14. Smoked hams 11@13c; hams in pickle 9½@10c. Smoked sides 7¾@8½c; pickled sides 6½@7½c. Crude petroleum 17½@17¾c; refined 13⅝c. Whisky 89c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—Cotton active and firm; middling 22½c. Flour dull and declined; family $9,00@9,40. Wheat dull and lower; red $2,05@2,08. Corn firm and advanced at 53@54c. Mess pork: regular $13; city $14; cash $14,50. Lard quiet at 8½@8¾@9c. Bulk meats quiet; 4½@6¼@6⅝c asked. Bacon firm. Shoulders 5¼c. Sides 7¼@7½c; sales 800 hogsheads. Sides 7⅝@7⅞c. Whisky firm at 85c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—Tobacco active; sales 101 hhds lugs at $7,30@7,80; low to good leaf $8,00@12,50. Bagging quiet and heavy; hemp and flax 17@17½c. Flour quiet and steady; round lots extra family $7,50. Mess pork $12,75. Bacon—Shoulders 5¼c; sides clear rib 7⅝c. Whisky 84@85c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The dry goods market continues inanimate, but prices are without further alteration. The tendency on the part of the leading jobbers, however, is to yield some concession on goods which have been commanding extreme prices.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Wheat steady; No. 2 spring $1,46; spot $1,48. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 47¾ @47½c, seller June; rejected 43½c. Mess pork firm; $12,65 spot; $12,70 seller June. Lard firm; $8,85 spot; $8,90 seller June.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, May 15.—1 car lime, J K Shinn & Co; 4 bbls eggs, W B Moore; 12 do apples, F Owens; 10 doz brooms, C & J Netting; 18 bgs seraps, W Flaccus & Con; 28 bales hemp, H Gerwig & Son; 1 car oats, Geo Stewart; 2 pkgs eggs, 2 do butter, W Thompson; lot g ware, Jas Craig; 28 bgs f seed, Thompson & Lyons; 1 car hoops, Jas Casland; 1 car lumber, J H Morrison; 100 bbls flour, Spear & Glenn; 1 car pipe, C G McMillan; 1 bx frames, J Washington.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, May 15.—1 car lumber, Union P M; 1 do do, S D Hill; 2 do do, Heath & Spear; 2 do do, W W Rigdon & Co; 1 do do, N Vankirk; 1 do do, South Side P M; 50 bbls flour, Watt, L & Co; 3 do eggs, H J McCracken; 1 car oats, James Graham; 8 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 45 bgs potatoes, Wm Dunseath; 71 o bbls, Wm Mullin; 54 jugs m syrup, 12 sks potatoes, J O'Brien; 15 bxs cheese, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 25 do do, E Moye & Co; 35 bales cotton, Holmes, B & Co; 1 car potatoes, P Duff & Son; 1 do o bbls, A D Moore; 1 do do, C A Wormcastle; 8 bbls eggs, 4 tubs butter, 6 bbls potatoes, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car oats, W G Miller; 1 bbl g apples, Woodworth & D; 14 bellows, J G Woodwell.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, May 15.—15 bxs cheese, S P Shriver & Co; 25 cases l tobies, A Schaub; 1 car hay, I Hippley; 3 bbls eggs, H Rea, Jr; 18 bbls apples, 2 kegs a butter; 1 do butter, 2 bbls d apples, Loh & Cooley; 123 sks potatoes, Houck McC & Co; 9 bbls onions, 146 do apples, Voigt M & Co; 1 car potatoes, Woodworth & D; 1 car bones, J W Hammond; 74 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 47 sks rags, House Harrison & Co, 5 bbls o setts, Vangorder & S; 13 sks rags, Frazier M & Co; 2 cars l stone, Graff B & Co; 39 bxs flasks, I P Tindle & Co; 113 tcs lard, F Sellers & Co; 20 bxs tobies, Dilworth Bros; 21 casks rivets, 9 bdls wire, W P Towsend; 12 rolls leather, G N Hoffstott; 1 car handles, Hall & Speer; 1 car clay, Wharton Bros; 20 bxs cheese, Watt Lang & Co; 1 car oats, Scott & Gisal.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, May 15.—1,180 shoulders, F Sellers & Co; 1 car hay, Gordon, Campbell, C & Co; 2 do do, A J Hagen; 6 bbls eggs, H Riddle, Son & Co; 9 do do, W H Graff & Co; 13 sks potatoes, Head & C; 10 rolls leather, Jas Callery & Co; 16 bales hay, Laing & McK; 12 sks potatoes, Jno Seafertte; 23 do do, Bricker & Co; 42 sks potatoes, 2 bbls do, McMillan M & Co; 5 bbls eggs, 6 tubs butter, 3 do do; 7 bbls eggs, Loh & Cooley; 9 do do, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car corn in sacks, Scott & Gisal; 1 car bulk wheat, Alex Moore; 1 car hay, M F Herron; 1 car bulk wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 33 bbls flour, 67 sks flour, Daniel Wallace; 5 bbls whiskey, J G Raible; 5 tcs sausage. F Sellers & Co; 8 tcs beef, Jas H Parker; 93 bxs candles; B C & J H Sawyer; 10 bbls whisky, J G Raible; 2 tcs sausage, W B Hays & Son; 10 bbls starch, Wilson & Gorman; 50 bbls flour, 200 sks do, Seghmeyer & Vascamp.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

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No. 52 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce. ap12:p43

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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And all kinds of Produce. Particular attention paid to consignments. No. 97 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap11:p4

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McMILLAN, MORRISON & CO,
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Wholesale Dealers in
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Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement,
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AND ANTHRACITE COAL.
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New Orleans SUGAR.
New crop good and prime New Orleans Sugar,
First of the Season.
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JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.
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A. VAN FOSSAN,
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And Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE—Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Clover, Timothy and Flax Seeds; Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Green and Dried Fruit, &c.
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Consignments Solicited. de13-g71

JOHN SHIPTON......A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede at this point, with scant three feet in channel. The weather last evening was cloudy, with every indication of rain. Navigation is virtually suspended, and business, in consequence, is very dull at the landing.

There have been no arrivals or departures since the date of our last report excepting the slackwater packets. The Mollie Ebert, from St. Louis, is over due, and it is doubtful whether she will get up at all until there is more water.

The Brill, Capt. M. Cox, is announced for Nashville.

Gen. Weitzel and Col. Merrill, of the United States engineers, are here, under orders to examine into and report upon the best plans for making movable gates for wide chutes in dams, with a view to their use by coal fleets. At eleven o'clock this forenoon they will meet steamboatmen and others interested in the navigation of the Ohio River, at the office of Thos. Fawcett, and it is hoped that there will be a full attendance, as business of importance will be brought up for consideration.

—A late New Orleans paper says: The immense movement of coal by towboats and barges from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, has often been adduced to show the minimum rates at which freight can be carried by this means, the volume transported being, in fact, much in excess of the capacity of any road, or of any combination of roads, to transport by rail even at very much higher rates of freight. This, however, is down stream. But in the shipments fram St. Louis, up the Ohio, we have an illustration of what can be done against the current. We learn from our St. Louis exchanges that on Friday the towboat Fearless started from the St. Louis landing for Pittsburg, with 4 barges containing 2,600 tons of iron ore; and that there were then about 15,000 tons awaiting shipment to points along the Ohio River. Eighteen barges were then loading with ore for the Upper Mississippi. The trade is said to be rapidly increasing, but would probably be suspended if the rates were not satisfactory. Both domestic and foreign sugars and molasses, and imported heavy goods of every description, can be shipped per river to the Upper Mississippi at such low rates as to forbid the competition of the rail. But this immense business will never be done at minimum cost until there is competition sufficient to effect that end.

—The Eau Claire Lumber Company are now having completed, at the Dubuque ways, a new iron steamboat, which will be a novelty in the history of Western steamboat navigation. This boat is 125 feet long, 25 feet beam, will have two boilers, each 30 feet long, 41 inches in diameter, with 10 6-inch flues to generate steam, to operate two engines with cylinders, 14 inches in diameter, two feet stroke. These engines have direct attachment to the main shafts of Dowler's patent sternwheel propellers. These wheels will have 51 square feet of surface buckets when the boat is loaded to thirty inches. The boat will be used as a lumber and raft towboat. She will have a sharp model, and it is expected will be very fast.

—The New Orleans *Picayune*, of Saturday, says: By the instructions issued from the office of the United States Inspectors to all steamers not to take more passengers than the law allows, our citizens will have to forego their usual trips to Carrollton during the warm weather. The Natchez, on account of the restrictions, will not land at Carrollton this evening.

—The steamer Bluella sunk in three feet of water, seven miles from Camden, Arkansas, on Sunday, the 5th. Her freight was all saved, and the boat will be raised. The W. S. Hays has been navigating the Upper Ouachita, and at last accounts was laid up six miles below Camden, with her wheel crippled.

—The Thompson Dean, from New Orleans to St. Louis, has 800 tons, including 3,000 bars of railroad iron, and every room in her spacious cabin occupied.

—The Indiana, on her present upward trip from New Orleans, registered cabin passangers to Memphis for $12, and through to Louisville for $20.

—The Belle Lee re-shipped her Ohio River freight on the H. S. Turner at Memphis.

RIVER PACKETS.

EVANSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

FOR EVANSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The fine steamer BRILL,
M. A. COX......Commander,
Will leave as announced THIS DAY, May 16th.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
my8 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI.

FOR CINCINNATI.—THE elegant commodious steamer
JUNIATA......Capt. C. L. BRENNAN.
Will leave as above on TUESDAY, May 21, at 12 M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to CHARLES FAIRMAN, FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
P. S.—The Juniata will receipt passengers and freight through to St. Louis. C. L. BRENNAN.
ap10

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The New and Light Draught Passenger steamer WEST VIRGINIA,
PETER DONALDSON......Commander,
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
For further particulars inquire of
fe22:i64 S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

FURNITURE, &c.

J. WECKESSER, C. SONNENFROTH,
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A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
WECKESSER, SCHIENLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.
No. 127 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

DO YOU WANT
To save bed room, buy one of
M'Donough's Bed Lounges
It makes a good Lounge and good Bed. Call and see it.
T. B. Young & Co.,
21 SMITHFIELD STREET.
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LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands,
with a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stocks, wholesale and retail. mo2

POWDER.

Arthur Kirk,
AGENT FOR
Hazard's Blasting, Mining, AND SPORTING POWDERS.
All kinds of FUSE constantly on hand. Order promptly filled at
No. 19 SEVENTH STREET (late Irwin),
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JOHN H. STEWART......ROBT. H. PATTERSON.
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
LIVERY, SALE AND
Commission Stables
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES and PICTURE FRAMES, embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
☞FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty. jy4:p55-TTHS

Steam Heating
BY
HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE.
Estimates furnished on application. Send for pamphlet, with references, to
GEO. W. BLAKE,
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Batchelor, Marshall & Co.,
Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.
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American Bank
No. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh.
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Stockholders Individually Liable.
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National Trust Co.,
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Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 per cent interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
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mh6:m29 ROBERT J. GRIER, Cashier.

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No. 163 Smithfield Street,
(Between Sixth and Seventh avenues),
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Foreign Exchange,
OCEAN PASSAGE
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Railroad Tickets.
Collections Made
ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
jy21:w54

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK,
64 Fourth Avenue.
Incorporated by Act of 1870.
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ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1872......$281,000.
Solicits Deposits in Large or Small Amounts.
Interest allowed, 6 PER CENT. per annum. Investments made in Mortgages upon Real Estate, etc., etc.
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H. BRADY WILKINS, Solicitor. fe7

Commercial Banking Company,
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Prompt attention given to all business of Correspondents.

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112 Fifth Avenue,
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Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.
Ja13

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And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
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Also, Sight Drafts on London.
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OF PITTSBURGH.
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de5 W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

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Organized in 1845.
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Foreign and Domestic Dress Fabrics, Silks, Shawls and Scarfs,
WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Embracing all the Novelties of the Season, offered to the Trade by the Piece or Package at the lowest market price. fe15

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FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS
My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand, and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of general
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For Gas and Water Works.
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of
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Patent Semi-Steel
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Cast and Finished to order at the Lowest Current Rates. Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at least Fifty Per Cent.
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Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. jal1:r52

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☞Liberal Cash advances made on consignments.
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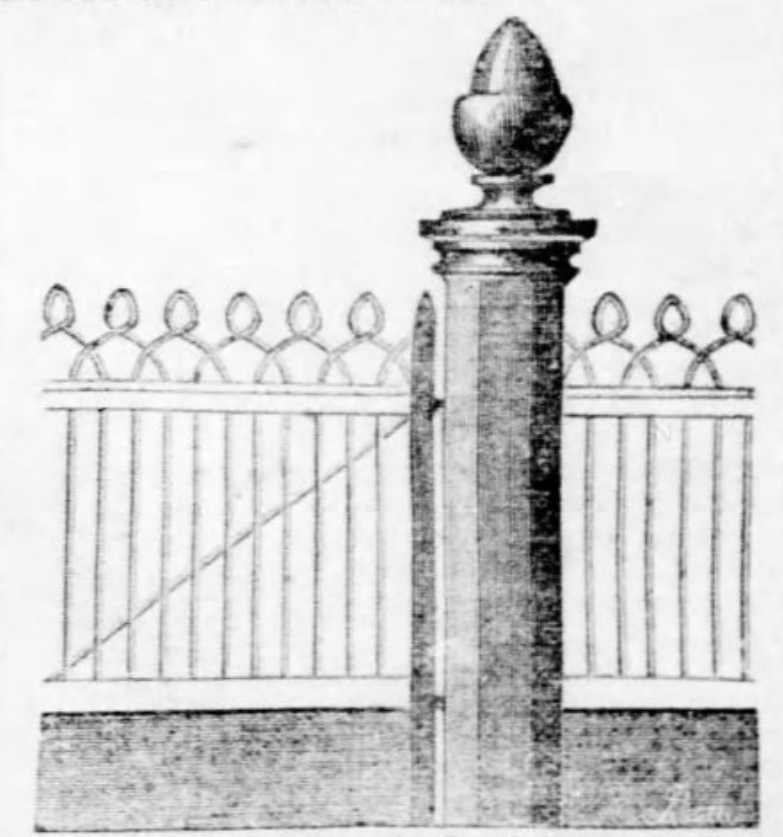
Made from 3-8 Round Iron, bent into the ORNAMENTAL SHAPES shown in cut, and sold at a SMALL ADVANCE ON PRICE OF IRON.



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CUT NAILS and SPIKES.
All Goods First-Class and Warranted.
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Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS, and COAL WORKS.
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Hussey, Wells & Co.,
Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL,
Office and works—PENN AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe10-m55

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FOUNDED A. D., 1833.
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Manufacturers of KEYSTONE STANDARD (Fairbank's Patent) PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES.
Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.
Corner of FIRST AVENUE AND GRANT STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
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Miller, Barr & Parkin,
OFFICE: No. 339 LIBERTY STREET,
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Pittsburgh Copper Rolling Mill
MANUFACTURES
Braziers, Bolt and Sheathing Copper,
Pressed Copper Bottoms,
Patent Planished Copper,
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Raised Still Bottoms and Flats of all Sizes,
Brass Kettles,
Sheet and other Brass,
Spelter, Solder, Copper Rivets, etc.
Dealers in Metals.
C. G. Hussey & Co.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞Sheets Copper Cut to any Pattern.
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PAINTING, GRAINING, &C.

JOHN T. BROWN......W. H. BASSETT.
Bassett & Brown,
HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTERS,
Graining and Glazing. No. 37 SIXTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Churches, Parlors, &c., &c., done in the best manner, on reasonable terms. jal1:v

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

After November 12th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50am	Mail Train	1:05am
Mail Train	7:35am	Fast Line	1:35am
Cincinnati Ex	12:50pm	Cincinnati Ex	8:20am
Phila. Ex	5:20pm	Southern Ex	9:10am
Fast Line	7:20pm	Thro' Pass'ger	1:35pm
		Pacific Express	2:05pm
		Way Passenger	8:20pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:30am	Wall's No. 1	6:20am
Wall's No. 2	7:35am	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:50am
Wall's No. 3	10:20am	Wall's No. 2	8:50am
Wall's No. 4	11:51am	Wall's No. 3	10:05am
Wall's No. 5	3:20pm	Wall's No. 4	1:20pm
Johnstown Ac	4:05pm	Wall's No. 5	3:20pm
Brinton Accom. No. 1	4:50pm	Wall's No. 6	5:50pm
Braddock's Ac'n No. 1	5:35pm	Brinton Accom. No. 2	6:50pm
Wall's No. 6	6:05pm	Braddock's Ac'n No. 1	7:20pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2	9:20pm	Brinton Accom. No. 3	11:10pm
Wall's Ac. No. 7	11:05pm		

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 11:35 A. M.; Philadelphia 3:40 P. M.; Baltimore 3 P. M.; Washington 5:05 P. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg 10:35 P. M.; Philadelphia 3:05 A. M.; Baltimore 2:20 A. M.; Washington 3:50 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 2:30 A. M.; Philadelphia 6:40 A. M.

FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:20 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 3:55 A. M.; Philadelphia 8:05 A. M.; Baltimore 7:20 A. M.; Washington 10 A. M.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 A. M. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the Ticket office.

THOS. E. WATT, Agent,
78 Fifth avenue,
or WM. B. STOREY, Agent,
Union Depot.
A. J. CASSATT,
ap22 General Manager, Philadelphia, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

From Nov. 12th, 1871, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Pacific Express	2:23am
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:43am	Wheeling Ex	10:53am
Erie & Yo. Ex	7:13am	Chicago Express	12:23pm
Chicago Mail	7:23am	Ch. & St. L. Ex	3:58pm
Pacific Express	9:43am	Cleveland Ex	4:13pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex	2:23pm	Erie & Yo. Ex	6:13pm
Chicago Express	2:43pm	Chicago Mail	6:48pm
Wellsville Ex	4:38pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	6:53pm
Erie Express	4:48pm	Erie Express	11:18pm
DEPART FROM ALLEGH'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:28am	Leetsdale Accom	6:53am
Leetsdale Accom	10:23am	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08am
Leetsdale Accom	11:53am	Enon Accom	8:58am
New Castle Ac	1:33pm	New Castle Ac	10:23am
Enon Accom	3:58pm	Leetsdale Accom	12:43pm
Leetsdale Accom	5:28pm	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23pm
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23pm	Leetsdale Accom	4:33pm
Leetsdale Accom	10:43pm	Leetsdale Accom	7:33pm
Fair Oaks Sunday church	12:43pm	Fair Oaks Sunday church	9:58am

Chicago Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE RAILROAD. CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.

On and after Monday, Nov. 20, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, (City Time):

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Baltimore Ex	6:30am	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40am
Cumberl'd Mail	6:50am	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	7:40am
1st McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00am	West Newton Ac	8:35am
Mixed Way	1:00pm	Uniontown Ac	9:50am
Uniontown Ac'n	3:10pm	Pittsburgh Ex	11:00am
West Newton	4:40pm	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	2:10pm
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:25pm	Cumberl'd Mail	6:10pm
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00pm	Mixed Way	7:20pm
West Newton *Church Train	12:59pm	West Newton Church Train	10:05am

*Sunday only.

Baltimore Express departs and Pittsburgh Express arrive daily. All other trains daily except Sunday. The Baltimore Express and Pittsburgh Express, Mail and Uniontown Accommodation east and west will connect at Broad Ford and Connellsville with trains to Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

Central Ticket Offices, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, in basement of First National Bank Building. Tickets sold and Baggage checked to all points East and South.

D. D. ANGELL,
no18 Master of Transportation.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, November 20, 1871, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily, (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
Day Express	7:40am	6:45pm
Night Express	8:10pm	6:53am
Mail	11:30am	5:50pm
First Hulton Accommodation	6:55am	9:15am
Brady's Bend Accommoda'n	3:20pm	10:20am
Freeport Accommodation	[illegible]	2:00pm
Soda Works Accommodation	6:00pm	8:15am
Second Hulton Accommoda'n	4:35pm	8:55am
Third Hulton Accommoda'n	10:50pm	7:15am
Special Sunday Train for Parker	7:40am	7:45pm

Church train to and from Soda Works, (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh 9:50 am and leaves at 12:50 pm.

Express trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

A Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:40 am, arriving at Parker at 11:31 am. Returning, leaves Parker at 5:00 pm and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:45 pm.

Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on night Express trains between Pittsburgh and Titusville. Through coaches on Day Express trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets, and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't., Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, Pan-Handle Route.

After December 3d, 1871, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Southern Ex	2:33am
Columbus Mail	7:28am	McDonald Ac	7:28am
Wash. Accom	9:08am	Wash. Accom	8:48am
Pacific Express	9:43am	Steubenville Ac	10:13am
McDonald Ac	11:38am	Cincinnati Ex	12:13pm
Southern Ex	3:13pm	McDonald Ac	4:13pm
Steubenville Ac	3:38pm	Columbus Mail	5:48pm
McDonald Ac	5:58pm	Fast Line	6:58pm
Sunday Church train	12:58pm	Sunday Church train	9:58am

3:13 pm Southern Express will leave daily.
12:13 pm Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other Trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 9:08 am and Steubenville Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 3:38 pm, returning will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 8:48 am, and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:48 pm.

Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, November 13, 1871, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny time):

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springdale No.1	6:35am	Mail	6:50am
Freeport No.1	8:30am	Freeport No.1	9:30am
Express	10:36am	Claremont Ac	11:20am
Claremont Ac	1:18pm	Springdale No. 1	2:45pm
Freeport No.2	3:55pm	Express	3:35pm
Mail	5:40pm	Freeport No. 2	4:10pm
Springdale No.2	6:20pm	Springdale No. 2	6:25pm

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A.M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:00 A.M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:30 P.M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P.M.

The 6:50 A.M. train and 3:35 P.M. train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Blairsville.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

Fort Pitt Boiler, Still and Tank WORKS.
Carroll & Snyder,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tubular, Double-flued Tubular Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks,
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers,
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
COR. SECOND, THIRD, SHORT AND LIBERTY STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞Orders sent to the above addres will be promptly attended to. de2:161

NATIONAL
Locomotive and Machine Works.
DAWSON & BAILY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOCOMOTIVES,
Machinists, Boiler Makers and Founders.
Office—No. 84 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Works at Connellsville, Fayette Co., Pa. ap15-p36

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
Corner Point Alley and Duquesne Street
(NEAR THE POINT,)
HUGH M. BOLE,
PROPRIETOR,
Manufacturer of Steamboat and Stationary Engines of all kinds.
Special attention is invited to their new Stationary Oil Well Engine and Portable Boiler, 15 horse power. Castings of all kinds can be had on short notice and warranted to be of the best metals.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
F. REPHAN & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

Locomotives, &c.
THE PITTSBURGH LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR WORKS manufacture all descriptions of LOCOMOTIVES, BOILERS AND TANKS.
D. A. STEWART, President; WILSON MILLER, Secretary and Treasurer; J. AUG. DUNCAN, Sup't.
Office—No. 10 SIXTH ST., Pittsburgh.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FOREIGN.

British Press on the Treaty Question.

THE PEOPLE REASSURED.

Spanish Carlists Driven Into Portugal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EFFECT OF GRANT'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, May 15.—The message of President Grant to the United States Senate, submitting the proposed additional article of the Washington treaty relative to the indirect claims, serves to reassure the public that the differences between the two nations will be honorably settled. The publication of the message has had a good effect upon the market for American securities, which is now firmer than at the opening.

THE PRESS ON THE TREATY QUESTION.

LONDON, May 15.—The following extracts show the spirit of the London press to-day on the treaty question:

The *Daily News* says: All eyes in England are turned to America. We have done our duty. The best hope remaining is that the decision has been confided to the body always holding the highest place for purity and wisdom.

The *Morning Post* and *Daily Telegraph* are sanguine that patriotism will overrule politics, and that the treaty will survive.

The *Standard* remarks: "We have made sacrifice enough. Let the Senate reject the treaty amendment. It is not our fault if the American Constitution is defective or the Government weak. Nor is it our loss if we are released from a liability incurred out of an exaggerated deference toward a kindred high spirited, but exacting people."

The *Times* makes no allusion to the subject to-day.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 15.—The steamer Weser, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 15.—The steamers Atlantic and City of London, from New York, have arrived.

MEXICO.

MOVEMENTS OF REVOLUTIONISTS.

CAMARGO, May 14.—Mier was occupied yesterday by the Juarists. Colonel Lozano and the revolutionists retired on the Guenero road. Trevino's headquarters are at Chena. He has divided his forces. General Garcia de la Cardina is at Saltillo, with a small force saved from the Zacatecas fight, and which he has reinforced with Hetro Martinez's men. He will return to Zacatecas.

FRANCE.

MARSHAL BAZAINE GUARDED.

PARIS, May 15.—Marshal Bazaine, though placed under arrest, is allowed to stay at home. But guards have been placed in the grounds surrounding his residence to prevent outside parties from communicating with him.

SPAIN.

CARLISTS DRIVEN INTO PORTUGAL.

MADRID, May 15.—The force of Carlists, which entered Spain from Portugal, was met near the frontier by a body of Government troops, and driven back into the Portuguese territory.

CONGRESS.

Paying for Seized Cotton.

THE TARIFF AND TAX.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1872.

SENATE.

CRUTCHES FOR DISABLED WARRIORS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide crutches for the soldiers and sailors disabled during the late war.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad bill was again taken up, and debated till recess.

HOUSE.

JUDICIARY BILLS PASSED.

Bills from the Judiciary Committee were reported and passed, as follows:

To establish uniform time for Presidential elections.

The House bill providing for stenographers for the United States Circuit Courts.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) offered, as a question of privilege, a resolution for final adjournment on the 29th of May until the last Wednesday in November.

At the suggestion of Mr. DAWES, he withdrew it and gave notice that he would offer it to-morrow.

TARIFF AND TAX.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff and tax bill.

The second section, as it now stands, is as follows: To reduce existing duties on the following articles ten per cent: All manufactures of cotton, all wools and hair of the alpaca goat, and other animals, and all manufactures thereof; all iron and all manufactures of iron; all metals not herein otherwise provided for, and all manufactures of metal, except watches and jewelry and other articles of ornament; all printing paper; all manufactures of India rubber, gutta percha, or stair and oil cloths of all descriptions, provided that the duty on umbrellas, &c., shall not be less than on goods of the same material and quality, as a covering thereof; and manufactures of steel, wire rope and wire strand made of iron, and wire of steel, are to pay the same duty as on wire and steel wire.

COTTON CLAIMS.

Mr. GARFIELD made a conference report on the deficiency bill. The paragraph in regard to cotton claims, which was the chief point of disagreement, is modified so that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to the lawfull owners or their legal representatives the value of all cotton seized after the 30th of June, 1865, by agents of the Government, unlawfully and in violation of their instructions, the net proceeds, without interest, of which were actually paid into the treasury, a receipt thereof to be in full satisfaction of all such claims, and not to apply to any cause now pending before the Court of Claims, or to any cause not filed in the Treasury Department within six months after the passage of this act.

The conferees' report was agreed to, and the House took a recess till 7:30 P. M., the evening session to be for business of the Judiciary Committee.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

The following is Granville's proposition as telegraphed by Minister Schenck:

WHEREAS, The Government of her Britannic Majesty has contended in a recent correspondence with the Government of the United States as follows, namely: That such indirect claims as those for the national losses stated in the cases presented on the part of the Government of the United States to the Tribunal of Arbitration, at Geneva, to have been sustained by the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, and enhanced the payments of insurance, prolonging the war, and the addition of a large sum of the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, First, we were not included in the treaty of Washington, and, secondly, should not be admitted by the particular vessels alleged to have been enabled to commit depredations upon the shipping of a belligerent by reason of such want of diligence in the performance of the neutral obligations as that which is imputable by the United States to Great Britain; and,

WHEREAS, The Government of her Britannic Majesty has also declared that the principles involved in the second of the contentions hereinbefore set forth will guide their conduct in future; and,

WHEREAS, The President of the United States while adhering to his contention that the said claims were excluded in the treaty and adopts for the future the principle contained in the second of said contentions, so far as to declare that it will hereafter guide the conduct of the Government of the United States, and the two countries are therefore agreed in this respect. In consideration thereof, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect to the indirect losses as aforesaid before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva.

[Signed] SCHENCK.

THE EIGHT HOUR STRIKE.

Resolutions of encouragement for the striking carpenters were adopted in the various trades unions in the city.

The master bricklayers concede the eight hour demand. The stair builders were successful in the same movement.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY REPORT.

The annual report of the Mercantile Library Association, presented last evening, shows that 11,139 volumes were added to the library during last year, and that the present number of volumes is 137,203.

CINCINNATI.

Report of the C. H. & D. Railroad Company.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—According to the report of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, just published, the gross earnings of the past year are one million three hundred and seven thousand dollars; the transportation expenses amount to six hundred and ninety-nine thousand dollars, leaving a balance for interest on bonds, taxes and dividends of six hundred and seven thousand dollars. Seven hundred thousand passengers and five hundred and fifty-one thousand tons of freight were carried over the road during the year.

—A young, handsome and well-dressed lady on Tuesday appeared at the county jail in Chicago with a license and Justice of the Peace, and insisted on being married to a notorious hotel thief there incarcerated, awaiting trial, which will undoubtedly result in a sentence of five years to the penitentiary. The woman is said to belong to a wealthy and respectable family. The ceremony over, the thief was returned to his cell.

POLITICAL.

New York Republican Convention.

ELMIRA, May 15.—The New York State Republican Convention was called to order at noon to-day by A. B. Cornell. Henry R. Pierson was chosen permanent President by acclamation, and made a speech, returning thanks for the honor conferred, and rehearsing the history of the Republican party. When the name of U. S. Grant was reached, the cheering by the Convention was continuous for several minutes. The Chair announced the Committee on Resolutions, with Judge Pierrepont as chairman; also a committee to appoint delegates at large and alternates. The Convention then took a recess.

After the Convention reassembled, Judge Pierrepont, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series of resolutions embodying the following principles:

First—Protection to American citizens, without regard to race or color.

Second—The Constitutional amendments to remain inviolate.

Third—The public debt to be paid in coin.

Fourth—No oppressive taxation to pay the public debt.

Fifth—A reforming of the civil service and repealing of the income tax, franking privileges and all revenue taxes except on tobacco and liquors.

Sixth—A revenue tariff.

Seventh—A restoration of harmony in the reconstructed States.

Eighth—A preservation of the peace with honor to the United States with foreign nations.

Ninth—That respect for the soldiers and sailors of the late war requires the principles of the Republican party to be maintained.

Tenth—That a surrender of the Republican party at this time will be a surrender of the principles which saved the nation from destruction.

Eleventh—That the cry of universal amnesty is a deception; that no one is disfranchised from voting or holding property.

Twelfth—That the politicians of the seceded States have not changed their principles, but only their policy.

Thirteenth—That all who have become alienated from the Republican party are invited to reunite with it.

Fourteenth—Recites the benefits arising from President Grant's administration.

Fifteenth—That it would be exceedingly unwise to change our able, tried and safe Chief Magistrate for one untried and uncertain, and we unitedly advise the renomination of General Grant for the next President of the United States.

General Martindale addressed the Convention in support of the resolutions, reciting the late history of the country, and particularly that of the present administration, and criticizing the action of those seeking to break up the Republican party.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

The chairman of each delegation then announced the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, with alternates. The following were appointed at large: George Smith—alternate, Andrew D. White; William Orton—alternate, W. J. Bacon; James N. Matthews—alternate, Freeman Clarke; Wm. F. Butler—alternate, J. W. Beuthe; B. Claflin—alternate, Gen. J. C. Robinson; Gen. Stephen Moffat—alternate, John A. Griswold.

The report was agreed to. The convention then, on motion of Judge Pierrepont, adjourned *sine die*, amid enthusiastic cheers.

TITUSVILLE.

Convention of Refiners.

TITUSVILLE, PA., May 15.—A convention of refiners of the United States, representing the entire refinery interest of the country, met here to-day. The object is to form a Co-operative National Refinery Association. Without arriving at anything to-day, the Convention adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, when plans for organization will be submitted and acted upon.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Duke de Noailles has been appointed French Minister to Washington.

—Ferry was elected United States Senator from Connecticut by eight majority, on a joint ballot.

—The New York Democratic Convention assembled at Rochester yesterday, and was called to order by Samuel J. Tilden. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Convention adjourned until to-day.

—The number of workmen who took part in the demonstration in Chicago yesterday was far less than had been anticipated, there being only about 3,100 men in the procession, two-thirds of them carpenters and bricklayers.

—At Tarrytown, N. J., on Monday night, John McMara, aged sixteen years, shot and fatally wounded his father, Patrick McMara, for administering a reprimand. The wounded man is a Justice of the Peace and respected citizen.

—The ship St. Paul, from New York, struck on Brandy Ledges on Saturday morning in the fog, and was injured so badly that she had to be beached at Little Harbor. The ship is a total loss. The cargo will possibly be saved.

—The civil authorities of Cass county, Mo., having failed to bring to justice the murderers of Stevenson, Cline and Dutro, at Green City, that county, April 24th, issued a proclamation on Tuesday, offering a reward of three hundred dollars each for the arrest of the persons engaged in that crime.

—A special from Port Jervis, N. Y., states that a palace car of Tuesday morning's express train west on the Erie Railroad, filled with delegates to the Elmira Convention, burned off the axle, letting the wheel upon the ties for the distance of a mile while running along the edge of a precipice, one hundred feet high, at a fearful rate of speed. Nothing saved the car from pitching down the embankment but the fact of it being on six wheeled trucks and all the cars securely chained together.

—At Newark, New Jersey, on Monday, an attempt was discovered to wreck the machinery of Thompson & Co.'s steel works, by placing a heavy bar of steel in such a position that the revolution of the driving wheel would throw it among the connecting machinery. The same morning the blasts of the furnaces of Gregory & Co.'s steel works at Newark were found stuffed with rags and clothing. It is supposed that the perpetrators are striking laborers, who were discharged from the employ of these firms.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

MR. R. M. SNODGRASS has been chosen by Controller McGowan as Assistant Controller in place of Mr. Newman, resigned. The Finance Committee have confirmed the appointment.

ON TUESDAY night a slight fire occurred in a basket factory owned by John Tribbich, on Perry street, Allegheny. The Grant engine soon extinguished the flames. Loss about $125.

MR. WM. M. LEECH has been appointed general agent of the North American Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. He has hosts of friends in this city and we wish him success in his new calling.

THE MAN who was found dead upon the railroad track near the tunnel on Tuesday morning, proved to be Jerome Crawford. Coroner West yesterday received a telegram from the brother of the deceased, from Raceville, requesting him to take care of the body till he arrived.

THE COUNCIL of East Birmingham is a humane set of men. Their humanity reaches to the low- [illegible] the boys are to be provided with a place to "swallow" [illegible] dollars [illegible]. This may be called swimmanthropy, good for [illegible].

ABOUT SIX O'CLOCK last evening an alarm of fire was sounded from box 63, occasioned by a fire in the building of the Pittsburgh Sheet Iron Galvanizing Company, corner of twenty-sixth and Railroad streets. The fire was caused by a leak in one of the pots. The flames were soon extinguished. The damage was but slight.

THOMAS MOFFIT was engaged in laying a sewer pipe in Shields' Alley, yesterday morning, when the sides, not being sufficiently supported, fell in upon him, breaking both his legs below his knees. He was taken out and removed to a drug store, where Dr. Kirk attended. He was afterwards brought to his residence on this side.

A MATCH GAME of billiards was played last evening at Lafayette Hall between Harry Warren and Ed. Case for $250 a side. The game was of 1,500 points on a carom table, Warren giving odds of 300 points. The game resulted in favor of Case by a score of 1,200 to 1,008 points. Warren's largest run was 60, and Case's, 111 points.

THE citizens of Library and Finleyville wish to have a little railroad communication with the outer world, as well as the rest of mankind; and for that purpose propose to grade and make the road ready for the ties, if the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon company will run the road that way. The company are considering the feasibility of the proposition.

THE continued dry weather forces the inhabitants of Mount Washington to haul the water necessary for consumption from the Monongahela river. This, assuredly, is a great drawback to the happiness of the people on the Mount, and in order to obviate the necessity of carrying the water from below, they propose holding a meeting to devise means for getting it up by machinery, into a basin to be provided for that purpose. This is a very necessary step—one indeed, involving the welfare of every inhabitant.

THE remittance of fifty dollars of Urling, Follansbee & Co., of this city, was the first to reach the Somerset sufferers. When their letter was opened and read, it created a deep impression on the assembled citizens, as such prompt assistance was not expected. One old man who had lost everything he possessed, cried out "Thank God, the good people are not all dead yet." Let the good work go on. Every dollar is needed to assist our afflicted neighbors. Every dollar subscribed will carry hope and succor to some afflicted family. The distress is greater than we in a city can imagine, as many of the Somerset people have lost all their property, clothing, bedding, stores, etc., and have not the means to gather them together again. Pittsburgh and Allegheny have done nobly for their fellow-men, and their charities shall not go unrewarded.

THE CORNER STONE of the elegant new residence of Mr. William Smith, the celebrated and wealthy iron pipe manufacturer, was laid last evening, with appropriate ceremonies. In the niche, chiselled out of the stone, were deposited and sealed, all the current coins and currencies, the daily papers, the *Leader* almanac, and names of the officers of the municipal government, and of City Councils. The building is beautifully situated, surrounded by royal forests, and picturesque grounds, and when completed, will be one of the finest and most elegant private residences in this part of the country. Hon. Thos. Mellon placed the stone, and T. P. Houston delivered the oration of the occasion. There were present over one hundred guests, who partook of the open field hospitalities of the great American pipe manufacturer, whose name is known as a familiar word all through the United States and Canadas. May Mr. Smith live long in prosperity to enjoy the magnificent house he is about to erect. It will certainly prove a pride to our city.

HOME NEWS.

For Sale.—A good route on this paper. Can make $10 a week. Call to-day at counting room.

For Rent.—A large room on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. For terms, &c., apply at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

Letters Held for Postage.—John W. Jones, New York, N. Y., 3; T. Alfwater, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2; Mrs. Pudson McComb, Natrona, Pa., 1; Mrs. Charlotte McCune, Blairsville, Pa., 3; C. R. Albert, Hagerstown, M. D., 3.

Laymen's Institute.—The first session of the Laymen's Institute, at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, will be held this (Thursday) evening. Addresses by Rev. S. A. Taggart, Capt. Kilwood and Prof. Hornblower. An interesting meeting may be expected.

We would call attention to the lecture at Library Hall this evening, by Rev. Dr. Brown, on "The History and Methods of Deaf Mute Instruction." The proceeds of the lecture are for the support of the Home for Deaf and Dumb Children, 137 Wylie avenue. The subject is novel and interesting; the object to be benefited is worthy of patronage. Let a large attendance show that a benevolent public appreciates the efforts being made for the cure of these little unfortunates.

Accidental Drowning.

Josiah Stephenson was drowned in the Allegheny river yesterday afternoon while bathing. The body was recovered and Coroner West held an inquest upon the remains, returning a verdict of accidental drowning. Deceased was a single man about twenty-five years of age, a native of England, and had been in this country about six months. He was a potter by trade and was employed in the works of Wilson & Sons.

Laymen's Institute.

We are pleased to learn that a Laymen's Institute is to be held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, of this week, commencing promptly at 7½ o'clock. Important subjects are to be discussed, such as "How can a Layman work for Christ?" "The preparation for lay work;" and other such important themes. Some of our most earnest Christian lay and clerical workers will be present and take part in the exercises.

The subject of lay effort for Christ is one of the utmost importance, and we hope that the attendance on these evenings will be encouraging.

Fast Men Arrested.

Yesterday afternoon as Fire Marshal Butler and detective Cupples were standing near the bridge in East Liberty, consulting in regard to the late incendiarism of Fomer's store, four buggies, each containing three young men drove past at a fearfully rapid rate. A small boy who was driving a calf along the road made a very narrow escape and the calf was run over and killed. The buggy which was ahead ran against an obstruction and was completely demolished. Messrs. Butler and Cupples then arrested the six sports. Dennis McCarty, the driver of the first buggy, was fined twenty dollars and costs, and the others ten dollars and costs each.

Exhibit of Spirits for May.

The amount of distilled spirits on hand in the Twenty-second district on the first of May according to the monthly showing is as follows:

Kind.	Domestic gallons.	Foreign, gallons.	Total. gallons.
Alcohol	3,549	30	3,579
High wines	12,249	....	12,249
Whisky	800,806	631	801,437
Rum	3,500	497	3,997
Gin	6,286	1,403	7,689
Apple brandy	778	91	869
Peach brandy	229	63	292
Grape brandy	1,482	275	1,757
Other brandies	16,497	2,017	18,514
Total	$45,376	5,007	$50,383

Suspicions of Foul Play.

The jury in the case of Jerome Crawford, who was found dead on the railroad, failed to come to any agreement. The deceased was seen to leave the St. Cloud Hotel, between 12 and 1 o'clock on Monday night, with two notorious ruffians. The proprietor of the hotel testifies that the deceased was under the influence of liquor at the time, and he thinks he could hardly have wandered in that locality. He thinks he could recognize the men who were with deceased at the time he left the hotel. There are prospects of arresting the men, and the detectives are working up the case.

The deceased was a resident of East Bethlehem township, Washington county. He was a single man, about twenty-five years of age. The body will be taken to his home by his brother this morning.

Rev. A. J. Levy.

We had a pleasant interview yesterday with Rev. A. J. Levy, a native of Germany, who has resided in this country about twenty years, and for some time past in Cincinnati. He is of the seed of Abraham, a convert to faith in Christ as of the Jews, the God-man, the real Messiah. His mission under the auspices of the churches is for the conversion of the Jews west of the Alleghenies. The help he needs and asks for is for the purchase of the Old and New Testament in the Hebrew and for their dissemination among the remnant of Israel scattered through the Gentile world and for their conversion to the faith that Jesus is indeed the Messiah of whom Moses in the Law and the Prophets wrote. Mr. Levy is heartily commended and accredited by several well-known Divines of other cities, and is evidently a devoted and zealous worker, well deserving of sympathy and support from the churches, and of a kind reception and hearing from those to whom and for whose welfare he is sent. He expects to spend a fortnight in this city and vicinity.

Temperance Alliance.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance was held yesterday morning in their rooms, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Thomas H. Rabe, Esq., President, occupied the chair. The opening prayer was made by Rev. A. J. Rowland. Reports from all parts were exceedingly encouraging. Wm. G. Warren reported the organization of a branch society at Wilkinsburg. Joel Kerr reported from the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh. A meeting for organization is to be held in the Fifth U. P. church next Tuesday week, Rev. W. J. Reid is expected to make the opening address. Robert C. Totten reported the organization of an auxilliary in the Second ward, Allegheny. Rev. Mr. Lawrence reported progress from Sharpsburg. The matter is being agitated through the pulpit, and many of the most prominent citizens are deeply interested. Arrangements were made for thorough organization in almost every ward in the city, borough, and township in the county. After a free interchange of opinion the meeting adjourned.

Supreme Court Decisions.

In the Supreme Court, Monday afternoon, the following cases were decided:

In the matter of the bounty accounts of the school directors of the Eleventh (late Seventh) ward of the city of Pittsburgh—Certiorari to Q. S. of Allegheny county. Decision of quarter sessions affirmed.

[illegible] error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

[illegible]

—No. 136, Oct. T., 1871. [illegible] argued at the next Pittsburgh term.

Sumner vs. Stewart—Error to C. P., of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

Ebbert's Appeal—Appeal from district court of Allegheny county. Decree affirmed with costs.

Barber vs. Rogers—Error to C. P., Warren county. Judgment reversed.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Titusville and Pithole Plank Road Company—Error to C. P., Warren county. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

Read's Appeal—Appeal from C. P., of Warren county. Decree affirmed.

Homeopathic Progress.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the American Institute of Homeopathy will be held in Lincoln Hall, Washington, D. C., commencing on the 21st inst., and will continue four days. The Institute is the oldest national medical association in this country, numbering among its members many of our most scholastic and distinguished physicians, and may be justly claimed as representing the vanguard of advanced and progressive medicine. It represents a school which has been aptly styled, "The Modern School of Rational and Liberal Medicine." While it has clear and positive ideas of its own, it allows entire freedom of thought and independence of action to its professional associates. While it insists upon a high standard of moral qualifications and professional and scientific acquirments, it makes no discrimination in regard to nativity or sex of applicants for membership. Elaborate reports and valuable papers will be submitted by the various bureaus of Materia Medica, Clinical Medicine, Pharmacy, Surgery, Obstetrics and diseases of women and children, Anatomy, Physiology, Hyiene, Apthalmology, &c.

Among the entertainments provided for the members of the Institute, are receptions by President Grant, by Governor Cooke, and by Dr. Verdi, and a sail down the Potomac, visit to Mount Vernon, &c. A large attendance is anticipated. Dr. L. M. Rousseau represents the Homeopathic Medical Society of Allegheny county, and Dr. J. C. Burgher, the Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh. Drs. D. Cowley, H. H. Hofmann, J. H. McClelland and M. Cote of this city, and Drs. J. F. Cooper and L. H. Willard of Allegheny are also delegates.

Ladies' fine Lisle thread and Berlin glove, ladies' fine silk gloves, ladies' extra size brown and white cotton hose, ladies' extra size brown mixed cotton hose, Balbriggan and Lisle thread hose, children's fancy striped cotton hose, children's fine white cotton hose, extra length. A large assortment of new goods at the new stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.

5t DEGELMAN & BLACK.

Gents' superfine and superstout English cotton half hose, gents' summer merino and merino French half hose, gents' fine gossamer merino undershirts and drawers, gents' jean and linen drawers, gents' fine Lisle thread and Berlin gloves, gents' kid faced driving gloves, gents' fine Caster gloves. A large assortment of new goods at the new stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.

5t DEGELMAN & BLACK.

$40,000 to loan on commercial paper.

GEO. B. HILL & Co.,

3t Cor. Wood street and Third avenue.

Every afternoon patrons of Burnell's Museum receives a present. One hundred costly and useful presents each evening.

THE SOMERSET FUND.

Relief Committee—The Money.

Yesterday morning in accordance to previous notice the Somerset Relief Committee met at the Mayor's office, Mr. W. O. Hughart in the chair.

The Burgess of East Birmingham, was authorized to appoint subordinate committees for soliciting on the South side.

A committee was instructed to call on Mayor Callow and secure the co-operation of the North Side.

Mr. Hughart informed those present that goods will be spipped free to Somerset, on the Connellsville Railroad, if left at the Ross street depot before six P. M.

The several subordinate committees were supplied with subscription books, and will canvass their several districts at once.

Mr. J. S. Patterson was elected Treasurer, to whom all committees will report as early as possible.

Adjourned. To meet again this morning at the same place, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Aditional names of subscribers to the Somerset Relief Fund since our Monday's issue:

14. Jesse H. Lippincott	$100 00
Rev. D. J. K. Rine	5 00
J. J. Gillespie	20 00
15. Widows' Mite	2 00
Gen. J. K. Moorhead	50 00
Lewis, Ollion & Phillips	50 00
Captain Porter	5 00
N. O. H. Scully	50 00
Johnson & Colvin	125 00
Singer, Nimick & Co	100 00
H. Keating	5 00
McElroy, Dickson & Co	50 00
Whitmore, Wolf, Lane & Co	50 00
W. Pickersgill & Co	25 00
Lorenz & Wightman	100 00
George A. Kelly & Co	25 00
Fleming Bros	25 00
Joseph Woodwell & Co	20 00
Wallace, Cavitt & Co	20 00
R. E. Sellers & Co	25 00
Wm. G. Johnson & Co	20 00
A. Bradley & Co	25 00
Wolf, Howard & Co	25 00
H. Keating	25 00
Porterfield & McEmlenton	25 00
Reynolds, Steen & Co	10 00
Anday & Allison	20 00
Stevenson & Foster	20 00
Geo. Albree, Son & Co	20 00
A. C. Bakewell & Co	20 00
Jos. Cochran	15 00
John P. Dean	10 00
Gregg, Son & Co	25 00
D. Gregg & Co	25 00
McCandless, Jamison & Co	25 00
Gill & Bros	20 00
S. A. Clark & Co	20 00
Eisner & Phillips	25 00
Loughrey & Frew	25 00
Harnes & Shiefler	25 00
M. Hertzog & Bro	5 00
Geo. Primeman	10 00
Grover & Baker, (Sew. Mac. Co.)	10 00
Isaac Taylor	5 00
McCord & Co	25 00
Pickersgill, Lyons & Co	25 00
Watt, Lang & Co	50 00
W. J. Gilmore	5 00
Keyser & Clark	5 00
Klebert & Bro	10 00
Cash	5 00
Nicholson, Thompson & Co	5 00
Wm. Means	10 00
J. M. Tichel & Co	5 00
F. Scheoder	5 00
J. Johnston	3 00
A. O'Leary	5 00
Cash	3 00
H. Perry	5 00
Goodman & Mackley	5 00
C. C. Baer & Co	10 00
Jas. Laibler	4 00
G. P. Kauffman	5 00
A. B. Birpiman	3 00
Thos. Birney	5 00
S. Pretzfield	5 00
Cash	5 00
Cash	2 00
Geo. F. Dihm	2 00
Cash	5 00
Wm. Fleming & Co	25 00
J. A. Weldin & Co	10 00
C. Barchfield	10 00
Jas. Bown	10 00
Cash	5 00
J. B. SWEITZER'S COLLECTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:	
Evans, Dalzells & Co	$100 00
Davis, Chambers & Co	50 00
Weller Bros	2 00
S Galinger	5 00
Cash	10 00
Wm. Graff & Co	20 00
Cash	1 00
Woodhelm & Afelder	5 00
Cash	25 00
R. Dickey	5 00
Armstrong Bros. & Co	10 00
Cash	25 00
H. Darlington	50 00
Lyon, Shorb & Co	100 00
Robinson, Rea & Co	100 00
Joseph T. Finch & Co	25 00
Wm. Baker, Jr	10 00
Anderson, Wood & Co	50 00
Cash	25 00
Cash (Sundry contributions)	110 00
Henry Lloyd	100 00

The three names at the head of the above list were Tuesday's, and the remaining portion of the same were the contributions of Wednesday, up to nine o'clock P. M.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of M. Munhall and John O'Dougherty, partners as M. Munhall & Co., vs. Cormick Leoque, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $256.72.

The case of Renwick, Ball & Co. for use Chas. C. Noble, for use Clara Noble, aunt of C. C. Noble, vs. Ralph Pettybone, impleaded with—Thompson, late partner as Thompson & Pettybone. Verdict for plaintiff for $880.32. Motion for new trial was granted.

Louis Kahn vs. Gregg McClurg and Joseph McClurg, executors of the last will and testament of W. H. McClurg, deceased. Verdict for defendant.

Max Rodelheim vs. Shoedelheim & A. Rodelheim, partners vs. S. Rodelheim & Co., No. 550, July term, 1871. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,078.07.

The Pennsylvania Railway Company vs. N. Whiting & John T. Henry, partners as A. Whiting & Co. For trial.

Trial List for To-day.

109 Wm. Dredbeck's executors vs. Coleman, Rahn & Co.
85 G. W. Grubbs' assignee vs. Jordan S. Nell et. al.
191 James Sarvier for use vs. Geo. Scheffel.
192 Peter Bager for use vs. N. Schneider.
193 Thomas Sinclair vs. G. G. Leavenworth.
194 G. G. Leavenworth vs. Thos. Sinclair.
195 John O'Brien vs. Thos. Sinclair.
196 Same vs. Thomas Sinclair.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER

Yesterday the case of Patterson vs. Stewart, garnishee. This was an action to recover money in the hands of defendant as garnishee, belonging to Peter Baker. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,121.40.

Hemen vs. Nichols. This was an action to recover damages for alleged malicious prosecution. A non-suit was ordered by the Court, with leave to move to have the same removed.

Smull vs. Palmer. Action on an account. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

204. (O. L.) Seukard vs. Rafferty.
[illegible] Chaney.
[illegible]
166. Bell & Moorehouse vs. [illegible]
170. Wilson vs. Rogers et. al.
60. Verner vs. Winters et. al.
171. Archibald vs. Bates.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—HON. WM. MC KENNAN.

The case of James S. Marsh, vs. Seymour & Morgan, a patent case from Philadelphia was received and concluded this morning.

In the case of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, vs. S. H. Baird et al, a motion for the preliminary injunction was argued and the motion granted.

The case of the United States vs. George W. Bowers and Thomas Riley, indicted for robbing the Postoffice at Tyrone, was taken up and is still on trial.

FORBES STREET OPENING.

Decision of Supreme Court—Decree of Lower Court Reversed.

The question at law in regard to the matter of the opening of Forbes street, has at last been decided by the Supreme Court, the decision having been announced yesterday by Judge Read, at Harrisburg. The Court issues a decree reversing the decision of the Allegheny county Court, and remits the record for further proceedings according to law. This is the substance of the information received, and it will be welcome news to many property owners and tax-payers, and a copy of the decision will be looked for anxiously. Although the facts of this case are familiar to many readers, it may be well for us to review them briefly. The opening of Forbes street is a matter of importance; the street runs or is laid out south of, and parallel with Fifth avenue, and extends through the Sixth ward, Fourteenth ward and beyond to the eastern city line. The interest of the public and of all the property holders in its line is in favor of its opening and yet by numerous "law delays," from one side to the other, the improvement has been delayed for years. First, the report of the viewers on the opening was objected to by one or two of the property owners on the street, and the matter was by them thrown into court. This resulted in the appointment of a master before whom testimony was taken and the matter reported, in the case of one of the contestants, if we are not mistaken, doubling the amount given by the viewers for damages. This report was approved, but exceptions being filed, the case was certiorarled to the Supreme Court. Public meetings were held in the Sixth ward school house, and many property-holders came forward with a first, second and ever a third assessment to pay the expenses of contesting the award of the master. The argument then in the case was had last fall in this city, and it is only now that we have the decision of the Court. It has been looked for anxiously ever since the argument, and that the result will give satisfaction to the majority in interest there can be no doubt. It is to be hoped that prompt action will be taken in the matter by the city authorities, and that such arrangement will be made as will insure the speedy completion of this much needed work to the satisfaction of all parties.

New Goods! New Goods!!—A large assortment of new goods at the new stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.

5t DEGELMAN & BLACK.

Money to loan on Mortgages.

GEO. B. HILL & Co.,

3t Cor. Wood street and Third avenue.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Anna Ishsungrunt yesterday made information before Alderman Taylor against Anna Boyd, charging her with surety of the peace. The defendant it is alleged, threatened and abused the plaintiff. Committed to jail for a hearing.

Before Alderman Koenig, Peter Cooper made information against Wm. Crossman, charging him with surety of the peace, in threatening to kill defendant. Warrant issued.

Samuel Daugherty, John Daugherty and —— Graham were before Deputy Mayor Nichols for assaulting and striking a woman. The plaintiff keeps a tavern on Penn street, which the defendants visited on last Monday evening. While there some trouble was occasioned by the men, and the woman asked them to leave, when it is alleged they attacked her, one of them using an ax handle, beating her severely. Samuel Daugherty was fined one hundred dollars, and the others fifty dollars each.

Alderman D. L. Smith adjudicated a number of suits yesterday morning.

Ellen Merriman charged Ellen Donnelly with disorderly conduct, it being alleged that the defendant abused the prosecutrix's children.

Elizabeth T. Hildebrand charged Wm. Wilson with disorderly conduct.

'Squire Heisel of East Birmingham heard the case of John Schlegel who is charged by August Struck with having surreptitiously obtained possession of a canary bird from the premises of the latter. It appears that Schlegel sold Struck the canary for five dollars, receiving two at the time of sale and removal; the other three to be paid in a specified time, which the defendant alleges to have passed, and his obtaining the money in his opinion being out of the question, he took the bird.

$40,000

Worth of Mowry lots sold at auction sale Wednesday, May 15th. People buy city lots, not quarter acres of bogs and frog ponds. Second and last great auction sale, Saturday, May 18th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A. MCILWAINE, Auctioneer. SILL & SON, corner Butler and 42d sts.

$40,000

Worth of lots sold on Wednesday afternoon last, at the great auction of the "Mowry lots" on Butler street. Come if you want to get one, on Saturday at 2 P. M. Second great sale of

SILL & SON,
Sole Agents,
Corner Butler and Forty-second streets.

$40,000

Worth of lots sold in about 3 hours time, at the great sale of "Mowry lots," on Wednesday last, May 15. The second great sale takes place on Saturday, May 18, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Come! Come! Come!

SILL & SON, Sole Agents,
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Cor. Butler and 42nd streets.

A. MCILWAIN, Auctioneer.

House and Lot No. 77 Congress street at auction this day at 2 o'clock P. M., convenient to the street cars and in a good location. This is a good opportunity for investment.

Inquire of C. H. LOVE,
Real Estate Broker,
58 Fourth avenue.

Ladies' and children's gauze and gossamer summer merino underwear, all qualities, at the new stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.

5t DEGELMAN & BLACK.

The Reason Why

Everybody that tries the "DOMESTIC" Sewing Machine is pleased with it, is because it is direct and easy in action, and stitches everything from gossamer to sole leather. No. 20 Sixth street.

From the New York Journal of Applied Chemistry.

Munson's tubular copper lightning rod (with spiral flanges), has received such commendation from competent judges that we cannot but call attention to the merits claimed for this device. The chief advantages which are said to be realized in this invention are that a large surface of the best conducting metal we have (namely, copper,) is used, and this metal does not easily corrode, while galvanized iron gradually wears off and rusts, and not only stains the side of the building, but is said to become a poor conductor of electricity.

Manufactured by Lockhart & Co., 234 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. M&TH.

Desirable House and Lot No. 77 Congress street, at auction this day at 2 o'clock P. M. This place is a good location, and convenient to the street cars. This place will be a good investment, rents well and desirable property.

Inquire of C. H. LOVE,
Real Estate Broker,
58 Fourth avenue.

"Domestic Happiness,

Thou only bliss
Of Paradise, that has survived the fall."

Among the many modern improvements promoting domestic happiness, the "Domestic" Sewing Machine has its place. No. 20 Sixth street.

The attention of capitalists and others is called to the auction sale of a large lot this day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., corner of Twenty-second and Railroad streets. Inquire of

C. H. LOVE,
Real Estate Broker,
58 Fourth avenue.

The Domestic is Decidedly

The most popular Sewing Machine now before the public. In Cincinnati, &c., where it has been put on trial with the other machines, it won every time. No. 20 Sixth street.

Piano Tuning.

It will be a matter for congratulation to those having pianos to tune or repair to known that they can have it done satisfactorily and at a very low charge by calling on Hamilton & Co. [illegible] having secured the services of one of the [illegible] tuners and regulators to be had in the [illegible] had over twenty years [illegible]. Leave [illegible]

ap30STTS

Horace Greeley doubtless [illegible] the country by a large majority, [illegible] a result very doubtful unless he buys [illegible] at the popular establishment of Messrs. [illegible] Follansbee & Co., southwest corner of [illegible] nue and Wood street. The crowds who purchased outfits at this establishment [illegible] away pleased with neat fitting and elegant suits which give satisfaction in every particular.

A splendid manufacturing site at auction this day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., corner of Twenty-second and Railroad streets. Inquire of

C. H. LOVE,
Real Estate Broker,
58 Fourth avenue.

DIED.

DICKINSON—Of typhoid fever, at 11:15 P. M., 15th inst., EDWARD W. DICKINSON, son of H. C. Dickinson, aged 15 years.

Notice of funeral services in to-morrow's paper.

SHEFFLER—On Wednesday morning, May 15th, MARY GROVE, daughter of George and Keziah Sheffler, in her 16th year.

Funeral THIS AFTERNOON at 2 P. M., May 16th, from her late residence, No. 64 Chatham street.

ADAIR—On Tuesday morning, May 14th, HARRY RIGGS, infant son of Annie E. and the late William Adair, aged 11 months.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 180 Manhattan street, Allegheny, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Sleep on, sweet Harry,
Take thy rest;
God called thee Home—
He thought it best.

BARNES—On Tuesday morning, May 14, 1872, WILBERT W., son of Eliza S. and the late Samuel Barnes, in his 20th year.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, on Bluff street, four doors from Gist street, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 16th, at 3 o'clock.

SCHENCK—Tuesday, May 14th, at 6 o'clock, P. M., HELENA, infant daughter of Edmund and Julia Schenck.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on Tustin street, near Madison, on THURSDAY next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

FETTERMAN—On Tuesday, May 14, 1872, at 9 o'clock A. M., EMILY JOHNSTON, youngest daughter of N. P. and Anna M. Fetterman, in the 20th year of her age.

Funeral services at First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to proceed to Chartiers Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞FAIRMAN, TAGGART & CO., UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLE, No. 260 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, where they are prepared to furnish Coffins, Shrouds, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods at lowest prices. Office open at all hours day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished. my8

☞CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night. ap8:083

☞ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

The History of a National Remedy.—Here is the history of the most celebrated tonic of the age in a nutshell. In 1860 it was announced that a certain combination of vegetable ingredients, with a pure diffusive stimulant, was working wonders in the cure of chronic dyspepsia, nervous debility, liver complaint, periodical fevers, rheumatism and constitutional weakness. The unpretending name gave to the specific was PLANTATION BITTERS. The statement attracted the attention of invalids everywhere. The new remedy received a fair trial, and the results more than confirmed all that had been said in its praise. Thence forward it was a grand success. The business columns of the press spread the glorious news far and wide, and the martyrs to indigestion, billousness, physical prostration and premature decay, as if by common consent, sought relief from the new vegetable restorative. *They found what they sought.* From that time to the present the increase in the demand for Plantation Bitters has been one of the most striking events in this age. T.TH.S&S.

Diogenes, With His Lantern,

Searched the streets of Athens at midday for a "man." But if you would find a "King" among the Sewing Machines, call at the office of the "DOMESTIC," No. 20 Sixth street.

Buying A Sewing Machine

Is a thing not to be done every day. Hence the folly of purchasing without looking at the "Domestic." You CANNOT judge which is the best without seeing the "Domestic." No. 20 Sixth street.

Stitch, Stitch, Stitch.

Stitch, Stitch, Stitch! If you want to see how rapidly and noiselessly it can be done, without skipping a stitch, call at the "Domestic" Sewing Machine office, No. 20 Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,175.99.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
mh4-182 WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Seeds, Plants, Flowers, Etc.

Our Catalogue of Vegetable and Flour Seeds, our Catalogue of Small Fruit and Price List, for Spring, 1872, and our Catalogue of Ornamental, Flowering and Budding Plants now ready, and can be had on application. Bouquets, Cut Flowers, Baskets and Floral Ornaments, executed in the finest style at short notice.

R. CUMMING & CO.,
(Successors to J. KNOX.)
ap4 93 SMITHFIELD STREET

Plants, Plants, Plants.

We offer a large stock of
Verbenas, Roses, Geraniums, Fuschias,
And other choice bedding plants, wholesale and retail.
EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS, FLOWERS and VEGETABLE SEEDS, &c., &c.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
ap12 112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

HENRY G. HALE,
New Spring Goods
OF THE
FINEST EUROPEAN MANUFACTURE
Arriving Daily.
HENRY G. HALE,
Merchant Tailor,
COR. PENN AVENUE AND SIXTH ST.
fe19

MINERAL WATERS.

SARATOGA STAR,
SARATOGA "A."
CONGRESS, HIGH ROCK and
KISSINGEN WATERS,
VICHY,
KISSINGEN,
CITRATE MAGNESIA,
SEIDLITZ POWDERS,
BICARBONATE POTASH,
BROMIDE POTASH,
AND OTHER SALTS.
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Smithfield Street and Fourth Ave.

CHEAP LUMBER.

Hoop, Jones & Co.,
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny,
SELL ALL KINDS OF
WORKED LUMBER
AT LOWER RATES than can be bought elsewhere in this market. An immense stock of best quality always on hand. my4

Great Western Gun Works.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers,

Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Material and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. I deal exclusively in Fire Arms and Gun Material, and have the only full assortment in this city, and sell at lower prices than anywhere in the country. Call and see or send for a price list before purchasing elsewhere. Fire Arms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Tents for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
Great Western Gun Works,
179 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dress Goods.

A FULL LINE OF
Striped and Plain Japanese Silks,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Black and Colored Silks, Black Hernanis, Japanese Cloths and Dolly Varden Chintzes,
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
H. J. LYNCH,
my15 96 MARKET STREET.

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, SS.—WHEREAS, T. F. Grubbs, Esq., member of Common Council from the Second ward of the said city, having tendered his resignation and the same having been accepted, I, A. P. CALLOW, Mayor of the City of Allegheny, do issue this my proclamation calling a special election to fill said vacancy.

The qualified electors of the Second ward, City of Allegheny, will meet at the School House in said ward, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of MAY, A. D., 1872, between the hours of 6 A. M. and 7 P. M., and elect one citizen to serve as member of Common Council for the unexpired term of T. F. Grubbs, resigned.

A. P. CALLOW,
15-r10 Mayor.

REPORT OF VIEWERS ON REPAVING Water street, from Smithfield street to Ferry street.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of [illegible]: The undersigned, Viewers of Street Improvements, [illegible] authorized and directed by a resolution of Councils, [illegible] on the 22d day of December, 1871, [illegible] report upon the Repaving of Water street [illegible] Pavement, from the improved pavement [illegible] Smithfield street to Ferry street, in accordance with the laws relating to Regrading and Repaving, [illegible] respectfully report: That having [illegible] the proposed improvement they find, after due consideration, that the benefit will be partly [illegible] at two-thirds (⅔) of the cost thereof shall [illegible] upon the property abutting on the north side [illegible] street, between the limits of the improvement.

[illegible] VANDEVORT, } Viewers.
[illegible] CASSIDY,
[illegible] SCOTT,
PITTSBURGH, [illegible] 1872. my15

FIRE CLAY
Water Pipes,
CHIMNEY FLUES
AND
Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
☞Terms Cash. 133 SECOND AVENUE.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 13, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JACOB H. DICKSON, at No. 433 Liberty street has been duly authorized by the Stockholders of the

Enterprise Roofing Co.,

to settle the business of the same. All persons indebted to said Company will make payment, and all persons having claims against the said Company will present the same, duly certified, within sixty days from date. my15-r14

TO PARTIES DESIROUS OF INVESTING, the Board of Water Commissioners now offer the PITTSBURGH WATER EXTENSION BONDS.

These Bonds have twenty-five years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are free from all local and State taxes.

Further information can be obtained on application to

JOHN ROSS,
Secretary,
my15:r18 City Hall.

PAVING.

McNAUGHER & CO.
STONE and BRICK PAVING, CURBSTONES furnished and set. All orders promptly attended to on reasonable rates. Office, 83 EAST OHIO STREET, Allegheny city. Office hours, 7 to 8 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M. 3p10:037

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞SHARPSBURG AND ETNA GAS CO. OF SHARPSBURG, PA.

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Bank on TUESDAY, May 21, 1872, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors to serve until the next annual election.

By order. J. L. LOYD,
my9:q88 Secretary.

☞ELECTION NOTICE—THERE WILL be a meeting of the Stockholders of the LITTLE SAW MILL RUN RAILROAD COMPANY at their office in Temperanceville, at 1 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, May 18th, 1872, at which time an election will be held for President and Six Directors to serve one year, said election to take place between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. of said day.

ap18:p65-TH WILLIAM ESPY, President.

☞NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS for the Improvement of Penn avenue, from 45th to Butler street, having caused a plot of said portion of the avenue to be prepared, showing the separate lots of ground and the names of the owners thereof and also a schedule of the amount assessed against each. Notice is hereby given that the same will be left at the office of Alderman W. C. Barr, Penn avenue, near 33d street, on the 22d day of May, instant, where they may be seen until the 20th day of June next, for the correction of such errors as may be made known to the Commissioners, who will meet at said place on said 20th June for the consideration of all alleged errors.

ANDREW KLOMAN,
THOMAS EDWARDS,
Commissioners, JAMES B. MEANOR,
BENJ. SCHMIDT,
my11:r9 JAMES McKAY.

DIVIDENDS.

☞CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 14th inst., free of taxes.

R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, May 7, 1872. my8:q86

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, May 7th, 1872.

☞DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 17th inst., free of Government, State and local taxes.

my8:q84 W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY GAS CO.,
ALLEGHENY, May 6, 1872.

☞THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

my8:q85 J. S. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, May 14th, 1872.

☞THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to Stockholders on and after the 14th inst., free of all taxes.

my6:q68 JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.

☞DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF the LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand.

W. W. YOUNG, President.

PITTSBURGH, May 1, 1872. my2

☞DIVIDEND.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, May 7th, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS upon each share of the Capital Stock out of the earned profits of the last six months, free of Government and State taxes, payable to Stockholders at the office, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, on and after the 11th inst.

my8:q84 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

SHERIFF.

☞FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN H. HARE.
my7:d&S

☞FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN A. WATSON,
Of Elizabeth Township, Fourth Precinct, late Private Co. D, 79th Regiment P. V., subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. ap22:p37

☞FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE,
OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

CLERK OF COURTS.

☞FOR CLERK OF COURTS,
WILLIAM H. M'CLEARY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. ap29

☞FOR CLERK OF COURTS,
JOSEPH R. OXLEY,
ALLEGHENY,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican Convention. ap17:p56

RECORDER.

☞FOR COUNTY RECORDER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT,
(Allegheny City.)
LATE PRIVATE IN SICKLE'S BRIGADE.
mh26:n73-W

☞FOR COUNTY RECORDER,
R. J. RICHARDSON.
ap26:q10

☞FOR RECORDER.
JOHN F. HUNTER,
LATE 155th REGIMENT P. V.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.
ap24:p100-d&S

REGISTER.

☞FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,
JOSEPH H. GRAY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. my7:

☞FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,
JOHN KEIL, JR.,
Late 102d Regiment, Penna. Vols., subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. my3

ASSEMBLY.

☞FOR ASSEMBLY.
JAMES TAYLOR,
OF the NINTH WARD, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the action of the Republican Convention. my14:r15-d&S

☞FOR ASSEMBLY,
COL. JAMES W. BALLANTINE,
OF TEMPERANCEVILLE.
Late of the 9th Pa. Reserves, and 193d P. V., Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. ap16

☞FOR ASSEMBLY,
(North of the Rivers.)
H. K. SAMPLE,
SHALER TOWNSHIP.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. ap10

☞FOR ASSEMBLY,
A. B. YOUNG,
OF ROBINSON TOWNSHIP,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. ap10

☞FOR ASSEMBLY,
SAMUEL SCOTT,
ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP.
my8:q82-d&S

☞FOR ASSEMBLY,
GEO. M. BOWMAN,
OF NORTH VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP,
Is urged by his friends as a candidate for ASSEMBLY, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. my4

☞FOR ASSEMBLY,
J. MARTIN SCHAFER,
BIRMINGHAM—SOUTH SIDE.
my2

☞FOR ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER MILLAR,
McKeesport, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. ap31:q31

☞FOR ASSEMBLY,
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Of Verona Borough, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. ap30

☞FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN GILFILLAN,
Upper St. Clair, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. ap27

☞FOR ASSEMBLY,
WM. N. HAYMAKER,
OF PATTON TOWNSHIP,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. ap29-q23

☞FOR ASSEMBLY,
HARRY W. HORBACH,
Of Wilkins township, will be a candidate for Representative in the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

COMMISSIONER.

☞FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JAMES M'GUNNEGLE,
Chartiers Township, McKee's Rocks, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. my17:r29-d&S

☞FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAMS ELLIOTT,
Of Jefferson township, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. ap33:q35-d&S

☞FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN ESPY,
OF UPPER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. ap25-q13-d&S

AUCTION SALES.

BEAUTIFUL LOTS
IN
Allegheny City,
ON THE
PERRYSVILLE ROAD,
AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 4 o'clock, there will be sold on the premises, Observatory Hill, Perrysville Plankroad, in Second ward, Allegheny, opposite the McClintock property and residence of ex-Mayor Drum, the following lots, beautifully situated as heart could wish:

13 LOTS 24x131 FEET.
1 LOT 24x175 FEET.
1 LOT 24x183 FEET.
1 LOT 24x191 FEET.

The majority front on Observatory avenue, facing the City of Pittsburgh, and command a fine view of the two cities and surrounding country. The Pleasant Valley cars, which leave Pittsburgh Postoffice every 6 minutes, pass within a few minutes' walk, passengers getting off at Mr. John Taggart's residence. On completion of the now fixed extension of Buena Vista street, there will be only one square to walk from this point. All assessed taxes for the opening of Buena Vista street and all other taxes for this year will be paid by present owner.

Persons wishing to live in this part of the city, out of the smoke and dirt, will be highly pleased with the situation of these lots. All persons in quest of pleasant homesteads, are particularly invited to attend this sale and judge for themselves. Lots in this plan have sold readily for several seasons past, and many good improvements have lately taken place.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in 2 years.

Plans can be had of

A. LEGGATE,
AUCTIONEER,
159 Federal Street, Allegheny.
my16

AT AUCTION,
No. 77 Congress Street,
ON THE PREMISES,
THURSDAY, MAY 16TH,
AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House is a good, comfortable Brick Dwelling, containing seven rooms and hall, good cellar, gas all through, house is well finished, and in good order, being convenient to the business centre of the city and also convenient to the Centre avenue and Fifth avenue Street Cars. To persons wanting a home convenient to business, this place has claims tha are worthy of consideration, and is also a property that will certainly pay well as an investment. Terms at sale.

C. H. LOVE,
Real Estate Broker,
58 FOURTH AVENUE.
R. W. McCONNEL, Auctioneer.
my10:r3

264 FEET ON 22D STREET.
120 Feet on Railroad St.
120 FEET ON SMALLMAN ST.,
AT AUCTION,
At 4 O'Clock P. M. on the Premises.

On THURSDAY, May 16th, splendid Manufacturing Site, having a front of 264 feet on Twenty-second street, 120 feet on Railroad street, and the same on Smallman street.

This property is very eligibly located, is a manufacturing District, and as such is worthy the attention of any one wanting a location for a manufactory of any kind. It is also well adapted for dividing into Lots, having three street fronts, and being so convenient to Workshops and Rolling Mills, is very desirable for Building Lots. Terms at sale.

C. H. LOVE, Real Estate Broker,
58 FOURTH AVENUE.
R. W. McCONNELL, Auctioneer. my10:r2

SEWING MACHINES.

The VERY BEST for Family Sewing & General Work
Unequalled for Manufacturing, the most simple, quiet & effective
An Indispensable Assistant in Every Household.
And Applicable to every variety of Sewing Required in the Family or Workshop
Possessing Special & Important Advantages over all others
GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES
The Elastic Stitch, Strong, durable and Admired by all.
The Shuttle Stitch alike on both sides preferred by some
Either Stitch embodies all the Latest & most useful Improvements
MACHINES Making one style of stitch will be exchanged for the other if the first choice does NOT SUIT.
Send for price list and sample of sewing
SALES ROOMS 127 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

LEGAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made for the incorporation of the village, now called Mansfield Station, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, as a Borough under the style and title of the Borough of Chartiers, and the petition therefore, with the draft thereof, will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, at the June Session of said Court, and will be proceeded in according to law.

MILLER & McBRIDE,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

PITTSBURGH, April 29, 1872. ap30:q34

IN THE ORPHANS COURT OF ALLEGHENY County, Pennsylvania.

In the matter of the estate of Philip Winebiddle, No. 1 March T., 1872. Writ of partition or valuation.

To George McWilliams and Sarah McWilliams, his wife, Wm. C. Winebiddle, Olive Newton Brown, Moses Phillips and Elizabeth Phillips, his wife, Enoch P. Phillips and Rebecca R. Phillips, his wife, Henry Menold and Margaret Ann Menold, his wife, and Susanna Winebiddle.

You are hereby notified that an Inquisition will be held in pursuance of the above mentioned writ of partition or valuation, of the premises, in their order as mentioned in said writ, unless otherwise agreed upon, situated in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and city of Erie, county of Erie, Pennsylvania; on Thursday the 23d day of May, A. D., 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to first assemble at the sheriff's office, Pittsburgh, to make partition to and among the heirs of said deceased in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed &c., at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

HUGH S. FLEMING,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, April 3, 1872.
ap4:059-TH

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss:—At Pittsburgh, on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1872. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of THOMAS HARPER and A. ANTHONY GUTMAN, partners as Harper, Gutman & Co., of Allegheny city, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

P. H. MILLER,
ap25:q7-TH No. 81 Fourth avenue.

A. M. WOODWORTH.....WOODWORTH & DAVISON

A. M. WOODWORTH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Produce,
ETC., ETC.,
217 and 219 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
Goods Sold for Cash Only,
AND
DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF THE CITY
FREE OF CHARGE.
my16:r23

Wall Paper, 1872.

A full assortment of the usual styles of PAPER HANGINGS.
Various designs for Panels in Illuminations in Fine Colors, strictly artistic, and highly decorative for town and suburban houses.

W. P. MARSHALL,
191 Liberty Street.
ap15:p56

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENT ADVERTISING RATES

The following is the rate charged for advertisement under the head of "Amusements" in this column.

1 Square 1 time	75c	1 Square 7 times	$4 00
1 Square 2 times	$1 50	1 Square 8 times	5 32
1 Square 3 times	2 25	1 Square 9 times	5 98
1 Square 4 times	3 00	1 Square 10 times	6 64
1 Square 5 times	3 75	1 Square 11 times	7 30
1 Square 6 times	4 00	1 Square 12 times	8 00

☞NEW PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD....Lessees and Managers
DECIDED SUCCESS.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 16th.
PERIL! PERIL!
AND
MISS PHILLIS GLOVER.
Sparkling Dialogue! New Music! Charming Effects!

☞ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Positively Last Night of the
NECROMANCER OF EGYPT
COMPANY.
IN AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
LOVE'S LIVERY.
GRAND BALLET.
SIG. CONSTANTINE'S PANTOMIME.
DECHALOMAN.

☞FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels,
From Philadelphia.
LAST THREE NIGHTS,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY.
May 14th, 15th and 16th.
Entire change of programme each evening. New Songs, New Acts, New Everything.
Prices as usual. Seats secured at the Opera House during the day. Commence at 8 o'clock. my14-r14

☞ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
V. E. BEAMER............Lessee and Manager.
Extraordinary Announcement.

Mr. Beamer, has the honor to announce that at great expense he has effected an engagement with the charming young Songstress and Commedienne,

Mrs. J. A. OATES
And Her Famous
Comic Opera Company,

Who, on their return from an extended and highly successful tour to an important engagement in New York, will stop in Pittsburgh for Season,

Limited to One Week,

During which, the very **Gems of their Extensive Repertoire** will be produced, commencing on

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 20th,

with the Great Comic Operatic Burlesque Extravaganza, entitled,

FORTUNIO
And His Gifted Servants,

Which will be presented with Magnificent New Scenery by Hoyt, Grand Choruses and a brilliant ensemble throughout. Mrs. J. A. OATES and her entire excellent Company in the cast.

Prices of Admission—Orchestra, $1; Orchestra Circle, 75c; Dress Circle, 50c; Gallery, 25c.

Box Sheet open for the sale of Reserved Seats Saturday from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. my16:r31

☞LIBRARY HALL.
Prof. O. S. Fowler

The eminent Phrenologist, will deliver a Free Lecture, the first of a brief course at Library Hall,

Tuesday Evening, May 21st,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

SUBJECT—Life, Health and Self-Culture.

Announcement of further lectures hereafter. Consultations every day and evening from May 21st to June 1st, at the Monongahela House.

Reduced Rates to Clubs and Families. my15

☞GRAND CONCERT AT
CITY HALL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
JULY 4, 1872.
$30,000
Worth of Property to be Given Away
300 Beautiful Building Lots
AT
OAKDALE STATION!
Tickets, $1.00.

At conclusion of the Concert the Manager will distribute 300 BUILDING LOTS to the ticket holders in the usual manner, but HONESTLY and IMPARTIALLY.

These Lots belong to Mr. S. GILLILAND, of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose title to the same is indisputable, and being situated convenient to the city, will make excellent and pleasant homes for the workingman and mechanic. These Lots are increasing in value daily. A rich six feet vein of Bituminous Coal underlies this property. A coal bank is open and in good working order. This bank, which gives full access to the coal underneath, will be given away with the lot on which it is situated. The coal, valued at 1½ cents per bushel, is worth $10,000. A neat Frame Cottage House is also situated on this property, and with the Outbuildings will be given away with the lot on which it is built. Oakdale is a well known, thriving and prosperous town, and at present contains an Academy, Female College, Malt House, Postoffice, Express Office, and a large number of handsome Dwelling Houses, and taken altogether, is a desirable place for industrious working men to settle.

CLUB PREMIUMS.—To the getter up of a club of thirty a handsome Silver Watch will be given. To the getter up of a club of twenty, Five Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of ten, two Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of six, one Ticket will be given.

The following named gentlemen, well known and prominent citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, have permitted us to refer to them. They will vouch for the honesty and integrity of the enterprise. Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh, and President of the Mechanics' Savings Bank; Benjamin Singerly, State Printer; R. Munson Purcell, Editor and Publisher of the *Weekly Mirror*, Allegheny City, Pa.; Col. Samuel Kilgore, County Treasurer. As to title to said property, refer to H. S. Floyd, Attorney-at-Law 89 Grant street.

J. W. TAYLOR, (Cashier City Bank, 112 Fifth avenue,) Treasurer.

GEORGE H. SHANAFELT,
GENERAL MANAGER,

To whom all communications must be addressed. General office 72 Third avenue, Pittsburgh.

Persons remitting money must send by Registered Letter or P. O. order. ap22:p87-MTH

PROPOSALS.

Fifth Avenue Improvement

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals for the Grading, Paving, Curbing and Masonry of Fifth avenue, from Charlotte street to Penn avenue, will be received at the office of the Fifth Avenue Commissioners, Room No. 35, Third Floor, New City Hall, until 3 o'clock, P. M., May 24th, 1872.

Separate proposals must be made for each description of work.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids for the proposed work.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and all other necessary information obtained, on application to Isaac Morley, the Secretary and Engineer of the Commissioners.

THOMAS M. HOWE,
CHAS. J. CLARKE,
ISAAC JONES,
SAMUEL MARTIN,
CHRISTOPHER ZUG,
Fifth Avenue Commissioners.

PITTSBURGH, May 13, 1872. my15:r16

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, May 6, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, May 20th, 1872, for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of

Overhill street, from Centre avenue to Reed street.
Harrison street, from 48th street to 49th street.
Hatfield street, from 49th street to 50th street.
Fiftieth street, from Butler street to the A. V. R. R.
Calvin street, from 44th to 45th street.

GRADING AND PAVING.

Our alley, from Pride street to Vine street.
Ash alley, from Butler street to Union alley.
Bates alley, from North street to Willow street.

Also, for the construction of the following Sewers: 18 in. Pipe Sewer on Neville street, from Ellsworth avenue to Centre avenue, 18 in. Pipe Sewer on Locust street, from Miltenberger street to connect with the Hope street sewer on Van Braam street; 18-inch Pipe Sewer on Pride street, from Vickroy street to Forbes street.

Specifications can be seen and blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be received unless made upon blanks furnished at this office.

my6 ALEX. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., May 8, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until the 14th inst., for PAINTING THE DOME OF THE COURT HOUSE.

For particulars, enquire at the office of the County Commissioners.

my9:q93 HENRY WARNER, Controller.

ASSESSMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, May 15th, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of the Sewer on Chestnut street, from Saw Mill Run to the south side of Perry street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, May 21st, 1872, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

my15:r24 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CLERKS OF COUNCILS,
City Building, (second story,)
ALLEGHENY, May 11, 1872.

REGRADING AND REPAVING OF BIDWELL STREET.—Parties interested are hereby notified that the Reports of the Viewers appointed to determine the proportion of cost respectively to be paid by the property owners and the city for the Regrading and Repaving of Bidwell street, from Western avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, has been accepted by Councils; also, an ordinance adopted authorizing the work to be done. In pursuance of the act of Assembly allowing an appeal to be taken within ten days, any objection, to be valid, must be filed on or before the 19th inst.

J. R. OXLEY,
my11: Clerk of Select Councils.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, May 15th, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Report of Viewers on the opening of FILMORE STREET, from Craig street to Neville street, has been approved by Councils and will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

my15 ALEX. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, May 15, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Report of Viewers on opening of WALNUT STREET, from Roup street to Shady Lane, has been approved by Councils and will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten days from date.

my15 ALEX. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, May 15, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Report of the Viewers on opening of ROUP STREET, from Winebiddle avenue to Rebecca street, has been approved by Councils, and will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten days' from date.

my15 ALEX. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, May 15, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE REPORT OF VIEWERS on damages caused by Regrading FORTY-FOURTH (44th) STREET, has been approved by Councils, which action shall be final unless an appeal shall be filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

my15 ALEX. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.